



Joshua Nkomo at London's Heathrow Airport on Sunday.

Nkomo, in London, Seeks Assurance Of Safety at Home

By Peter Osnos
Washington Post Service

LONDON — The Zimbabwe opposition leader, Joshua Nkomo, arrived here Sunday morning, saying he had no desire to become a permanent exile and would return home as soon as he got personal assurances from officials in Zimbabwe that his life would not be endangered.

Mr. Nkomo, who fled to Botswana last Tuesday, was met at Heathrow Airport by British security police and immigration officers. After a brief conversation, they gave him permission to stay a week. "I don't know how long I will be here," he said later at a news conference, "but I have no intention of staying anywhere but Zimbabwe."

A senior Zimbabwean government official, Nathan Shamuyarira, minister of information and communications, arrived in London several hours after Mr. Nkomo and urged him to return, asserting that he will be "safe and free if he returns. Not only will he be protected, but he will have an opportunity of talking to the leaders," Mr. Shamuyarira said, however, that he had no plans to meet Mr. Nkomo.

Mr. Nkomo said his condition for returning to Zimbabwe was a "face to face" assurance from reliable government officials — not necessarily Prime Minister Robert Mugabe — that his life would not be threatened. Mr. Shamuyarira said no assurances would be given until Mr. Nkomo returned home.

Mr. Nkomo, 65, one of the founding fathers of Zimbabwean nationalism, lived in Britain for several years in the 1960s before returning to southern Africa to join the civil war against the white-ruled Rhodesian government. Since the country gained independence in 1980, he has gradually fallen out with Mr. Mugabe.

"I left home last week in very unbecoming circumstances," Mr. Nkomo said of the decision to

abandon his house and family in Bulawayo on Tuesday, three days after government troops raided the premises, shooting his driver and another man. "It was then that I realized my life was in danger. I could not do much in my grave."

For several months, Mr. Mugabe's forces have been conducting sweeps throughout Matabeleland — where Mr. Nkomo's party and the Ndebele tribe are centered — ostensibly searching for "dissidents" seeking to undermine the government. Reports of rampant killings by the government troops have been denied by Mr. Mugabe, who also asserted that he had no reason to order Mr. Nkomo killed.

Mr. Nkomo countered Sunday: "That sounds very nice, but his boys almost got me switched off."

Though any excesses of Zimbabwean troops in search of Mr. Nkomo's supporters are not minimized by the British, the latter believe that, whatever remaining leverage they have on Mr. Mugabe will be forfeited if London becomes an active propaganda base for the opposition. That is why Mr. Nkomo was given a short-term visa, which will be extended only if he agrees to refrain from political activity.

Call for Probe Renewed
The Anglican bishop of Matabeleland, Robert Mercer, renewed Sunday his call for an investigation into allegations that government troops had committed atrocities against civilians in Matabeleland. The Associated Press reported from Harare, Zimbabwe, citing the state-controlled Sunday Mail newspaper.

On Saturday night, Mr. Mugabe said after returning to Harare from the nonaligned nations' summit conference in New Delhi that the government would look into allegations of atrocities. He also said Mr. Nkomo was welcome to return to Zimbabwe and would be safe there.

French Socialists Recoup in Vote

9 Ministers Are Elected to Municipal Positions

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Socialist candidates scored important victories in the second round of France's municipal elections Sunday with at least nine cabinet members elected to local office.

Among the winners were Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in Lille, Interior Minister Gaston Defferre in Marseilles and Finance Minister Jacques Delors in Clermont, a Paris suburb.

Mr. Mauroy termed the vote "an exceptional rebound" for the left after the sweeping gains scored by center-right candidates in the first round March 6. He emphasized that the government's policies would be continued.

In a record turnout that followed calls for mobilization of the left by Socialist and Communist leaders, leftist candidates either won or kept control of a majority of the nation's 220 largest cities, including Angers, Lille, Marseilles and Rennes. But Saint-Etienne, Nîmes and Saumur were lost.

Leftist candidates were expected to wind up losing a total of 35 to 40 cities and towns with populations of more than 30,000 inhabitants, according to early computer projections by French news organizations.

Leftist candidates lost 16 large cities in the first round. The projections showed the left capturing just over 50 percent of the total popular vote in 67 of the largest cities.

Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, said that the center-right victories of March 6 were "not confirmed" in the ru-

nois, but he added that the government should not ignore what he termed "a warning" about national policies reflected in the first-round voting.

Besides Mr. Mauroy, Mr. Defferre and Mr. Delors, the cabinet members elected, according to early results, were Industry Minister Jean-Pierre Chevènement, Social Affairs Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, Agriculture Minister Edith Cresson, Energy Minister Edmond Hervé, Defense Minister Charles Hernu and Daniel Benoit, secretary of state for social affairs.

Of 10 ministers who faced runoff, only Family Affairs Minister Georgina Duflos lost. Seventeen ministers were elected and seven defeated in the first round.

Jacques Chirac scored an overwhelming victory as mayor of Paris by winning control of all the city's 20 districts for his party, the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, and its allies. He had won 18 of the districts in the first round.

Mr. Chirac's standing as a leader of the national opposition was enhanced by his victory in Paris. He termed the national results "globally positive" for opposition parties.

In the first round March 6, with 28.3 million voters participating, center-right candidates scored sweeping victories, gaining 50.89 percent of the vote and control of 16 large cities, including Avignon, Brest, Grenoble, Nantes and Reims.

Socialist and Communist candidates gained 39.75 percent of the vote, while other groups, including environmentalists, got 9.35 percent.

Mr. Jospin, who lost his seat in

Paris, urged voters to stop what he termed a conservative wave that he said "is difficult to brake once it gets going."

Defeated candidates, political strategists and analysts cited a wide range of reasons for the leftist defeats in the first round. Among them were frustration and annoyance with Socialist policies at the national level, notably the government's modest success in reducing inflation and unemployment.

There also were fears over growing insecurity and violence in large urban areas. Local issues and personalities also played important roles in defeating candidates, along with high voter abstention rates in some areas that were considerably higher than the national average of 21.6 percent.

At the beginning of the campaign, the Socialists estimated that the left would lose about 15 large cities of the total 61 gained from the center right in sweeping victories in the 1977 municipal elections.

The campaign during the past week was marked by heated, often acrimonious debate between the leading candidates and by a few dramatic incidents. One of these

was the jostling of Mr. Mauroy during a visit Tuesday to an agricultural exhibit in Paris as rightist opponents in the crowd shouted for his resignation.

In Marseilles, Mr. Defferre alleged that rightist activists were behind the mysterious explosion of a car in which two men were killed, apparently as they were preparing an attack on a synagogue.

By Thursday, the Socialists had toned down their campaign as speculation grew inside France and abroad that the franc would be devalued during the weekend and that President Francois Mitterrand planned changes in his cabinet early this week.

A Finance Ministry spokesman denied Sunday a French radio report that European Community finance ministers might meet in Brussels during the evening after the polls closed to determine possible changes of currencies in the European Monetary System.

The franc was under heavy attack throughout last week and was defended by the Bank of France as senior West German officials in Bonn repeated French denials that a major realignment of EMS currencies was imminent.



Pierre Mauroy



Gaston Defferre

The most difficult and intriguing question facing France on Monday, political observers said, was this: How will President Mitterrand react and act once he has reflected on the second-round results?

Throughout the campaign, the French leader maintained what an observer termed a "De Gaulle, marble-like" silence, avoiding public statements. But observers said the results would probably reinforce Mr. Mitterrand's commitment to present policies.

In light of returns showing victories, particularly for Mr. Mauroy, the chances of his leaving the government dimmed considerably, according to political observers.

The purpose of the elections was to choose 496,817 municipal councilors in 36,433 cities, towns and villages for six-year terms. The municipal councils elect the mayors.

The second round was held in just over 92,000 municipalities where no party won an absolute majority in the first round.

Kohl Indicates He Will Be Amiable, But Not Docile, Partner of U.S.

By Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

BONN — Helmut Kohl can smoke his pipe again. For eight wearying weeks on a campaign trail dotted with drafty convention halls and factory entrances, the Christian Democratic candidate for chancellor of West Germany left his tobacco at home rather than risk weakening his rumbly voice by smoking.

Now a smiling, confident Mr. Kohl greets a visitor to his office with pipe in hand and a prediction that U.S.-German relations are about to show a dramatic improvement.

American praise for Mr. Kohl's strong victory over the Social Democrats on March 6 suggests that Washington also expects a new era of sustained good feeling.

Mr. Kohl's tone and answers in a 90-minute conversation indicate that he will be amiable where his predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, was abrasive. Mr. Kohl will be general, vague even, on points of disagreement that Mr. Schmidt sought to make very specific. Unlike Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Kohl will be prepared to go along to get along, his advisers say.

But the conversation also left the impression that Mr. Kohl's amiable, rumbly manner is a cloak for a steel-hard determination and an instinct for political survival that his rivals in West German politics

have disastrously underestimated over a decade.

For all the outward warmth and optimism generated by Mr. Kohl's impressive victory on a platform of support for deployment of U.S. missile in West Germany, he is unlikely to be a docile partner for the Reagan administration when West German and European interests collide with American design.

Early tests that could cool the initial warm glow include the missiles issue, continuing U.S. sanctions against Poland, East-West trade and finance and protectionist measures in world trade.

"Kohl has the confidence of

Washington, and he can perhaps persuade Reagan to protect American interests in a way that also protects European interests," one of the chancellor's political associates said. "And Kohl will try to get more understanding from Reagan that the Soviets also have interests that have to be taken into account."

Mr. Kohl is enthusiastic about his plan to explain the Old World to Washington. He will be delivering a message of optimism and regeneration in a West Germany that will be reminded of the large role



Helmut Kohl

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Chancellor Urges U.S. to Propose Interim Agreement on Missiles

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl says the time has come for the Reagan administration to offer a proposal for an interim agreement that could break the deadlock at the Geneva negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Mr. Kohl also insists that the convincing victory of West Germany's conservatives on March 6 in national elections that featured extended debate on the planned deployment of U.S. missiles here does not lessen the need for immediate progress at Geneva.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said Sunday that the United States might accept an interim agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe, but only if it leads to the "zero option" proposed by President Ronald Reagan. United Press International reported from Washington.

In response to suggestions from allied leaders that Mr. Reagan accept something short of the zero option as an interim agreement, Mr. Weinberger said on a television interview program, "Our wor-

ry is: What is the inducement to the Soviets to come back to the table if they get an interim agreement that satisfies all of their needs and none of ours?"

In his first extended interview since the election, Mr. Kohl said

West Germany's Christian Democrats retain control in a state election, Page 2.

Friday that despite his determination to improve West Germany's relations with the Reagan administration, his government would continue to seek reduced tensions with the Soviet Union.

"We do want disarmament and détente," Mr. Kohl said, adding that for all Germans, the East-West conflict "is a division cutting right through people's lives."

Asked if the Reagan administration should now drop its zero option plan and undertake a new initiative in the Geneva arms talks, Mr. Kohl replied that "it certainly is the time for new proposals, but this does not mean we would have to give up the zero solution as an ultimate objective."

Mr. Kohl said his victory at the polls "demonstrated that in our

country there is a clear majority in favor of (NATO's) dual-track decision" to deploy modern nuclear missiles later this year if the arms negotiations fail to achieve an agreement.

Mr. Kohl also said he intended to use his four-year mandate as chancellor to invigorate West Germany's economy and push hard for new momentum toward European political unity while reviving a climate of warmth and trust with the United States.

His comments on arms control came amid authoritative reports here that debate was intensifying in Washington on the timing and content of a new U.S. proposal.

During his tour of European capitals last month, Vice President George Bush reportedly was told by European leaders that they desired an interim solution that would permit low deployment levels of Soviet and American missiles if the zero option arrangement could not be achieved this year.

Dutch Official to U.S.

The Dutch prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, is to arrive in Washington Monday for talks on deploying U.S. missiles, United Press International reported.

Shultz, in Interview, Presses Jordan on Talks

By Don Oberdorfer
and John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz says "I think it's time" for King Hussein of Jordan to decide whether he is willing to enter the expanded talks with Israel proposed in President Ronald Reagan's Middle East peace initiative last Sept. 1.

Midway through March is a time that often has been described as crucial for King Hussein's decision. Mr. Shultz said Saturday, "Basically, I think it's time to move. I don't want to set a deadline or anything like that, but I think there has been a great deal of discussion. I don't know that there are more facts to be found."

Mr. Shultz spoke in an interview with The Washington Post as he entered a weekend of discussions with the foreign ministers of Israel and Lebanon, Yitzhak Shamir and Elie Salem, on a related aspect of the tangled Mideast dispute.

These are the negotiations on withdrawal of foreign armies from Lebanon. The secretary said there have been no prearranged deals that guarantee progress in the talks here, and he cautiously declined to project U.S. expectations.

Entering his ninth month as the

United States' chief diplomat, Mr. Shultz brushed off a spate of criticism arising from several uncharacteristically blunt and combative remarks he has made in recent weeks. "I don't feel that I've changed," he said in reference to speculation that there is a "new Shultz" whose manner and views resemble those

of his predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Discussing his most controversial statement, about "churchmen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved," Mr. Shultz implied that he mispoke under questioning before a Senate subcommittee.

Shamir Outlines Lebanon Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir outlined in detail to Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Sunday Israel's ideas and proposals for breaking the deadlock in the negotiations on Israeli troop withdrawal from Lebanon.

But after the nearly four hours of talks, U.S. officials said that Mr. Shamir produced no significantly new proposals for ending the impasse that has held up the withdrawal of not only Israeli but also Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon.

Mr. Shamir, speaking at the State Department, said that he had held "very good talks" with Mr. Shultz and his top aides and that

the United States and Israel had "a large degree of identity" in their views and goals in Lebanon.

He acknowledged, however, that there were differences over "the ways and means to achieve these goals."

According to U.S. officials who participated in the session, Mr. Shamir provided an in-depth justification of Israel's negotiating positions in both the political and security aspects of the Lebanese negotiations.

"There were no surprises," a State Department official said.

Although Israeli officials had said that Mr. Shamir is coming to Washington with "new ideas," the State Department official said that the purpose of the mission seemed to be to try to convince the U.S.

government at the highest levels of Israel's good will and its rationale for the positions it has taken in the two and a half months of talks with Lebanon.

No 3-Way Meeting Set

Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The presence in Washington of high-level delegations from Israel and Lebanon has raised questions about whether Mr. Shultz was seeking to arrange a meeting of Lebanese and Israeli ministers to try to achieve a negotiating breakthrough. Well-placed administration officials, however, denied there were such plans.

A State Department official said

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Secretary of State George P. Shultz met Sunday in Washington to discuss the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

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HOUSTON
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Weinberger Says Salvador Conflict Has Global Implications for U.S.

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger cast El Salvador's civil war Sunday in terms of global competition between the United States and Soviet Union, saying a communist victory could pressure the United States to pull out of Europe and Asia to defend its southern borders.

Mr. Weinberger, on a television interview program, also said "there is no question" that with the additional \$110 million in U.S. military aid President Ronald Reagan proposed last week, the Salvadoran Army "can prevail" over the Marxist guerrillas and "we'll all be a lot safer than having another communist foothold such as Cuba right on the mainland."

Mr. Weinberger suggested several times Sunday that the civil war posed a threat to the southern borders of the United States. "The simple fact is the El Salvadorans have chosen a government and it is certainly very much against our interests to allow that freely chosen government to be subverted and turned into another very repressive regime that would be then much more in a position to make that kind of communist gain further north up toward Mexico and toward our own borders," he said.

"Bear in mind what their purpose is," Mr. Weinberger said. "Their purpose is, as we see it, to attack the United States in this way, this incremental way, from the south, knowing that as they get closer that would mean that we would have to — or would at least have strong pressures forced — to pull ourselves out of Europe, and out of Japan and Korea, and establish some sort of a Fortress America concept, which would serve the Soviet purposes very well globally."

Even as he cast the threat in such terms, however, Mr. Weinberger ruled out more direct participation by the United States in the Salvadoran conflict. "What is essential is to solve this matter at the lowest possible level of participation and

conflict by the United States," he said.

Salvadoran Military Plans

Lydia Chavez, of The New York Times reported earlier from San Salvador.

El Salvador's armed forces, prodded by the Reagan administration, are planning a major drive to destroy guerrilla base camps and to separate civilians from the guerrillas, according to Salvadoran and U.S. officials.

The operation, they say, will begin with a major military sweep through the rich agricultural province of San Vicente and Usulután, the two provinces where the guerrillas have recently been most active. The military campaign is to be followed by a rigorous economic redevelopment program to prove that the "army is part of the solution, not part of the problem," according to an official close to the planning.

The Salvadoran and U.S. officials said they believed such a campaign offered El Salvador the best chance to regain the upper hand in a military situation that has deteriorated since October.

Some officials, however, said the plan is risky. They said it would be difficult for the armed forces to concentrate on one region without other provinces becoming vulnerable to guerrilla attack. In addition, separating civilians from the insurgents would be difficult at best and could result in an increase in human rights abuses.

Alvaro Alfredo Magaña, the provisional president, said, "We have come to the conclusion that the best possibility we have for a total recovery of these areas is to have the army stay and guarantee a reasonable climate and at the same time start these programs."

"It is very difficult to find a solution to our problems if we continue to fight this war in the way we have fought it in the past," he added.

The first phase of the campaign, a military sweep and consolidation of the paramilitary forces, will begin in the next couple of months and will take more than a third of

the country's 22,400-member army.

The U.S. State Department's Agency for International Development will provide both aid and manpower for the campaign's second phase, the economic redevelopment program, which is to provide medical care, rebuild schools and bridges and create jobs. The military and economic aid levels proposed by President Reagan last week are viewed as crucial to the operation.

The Salvadoran and U.S. officials said the combined military-civilian action strategy is similar to the pacification program in Vietnam.

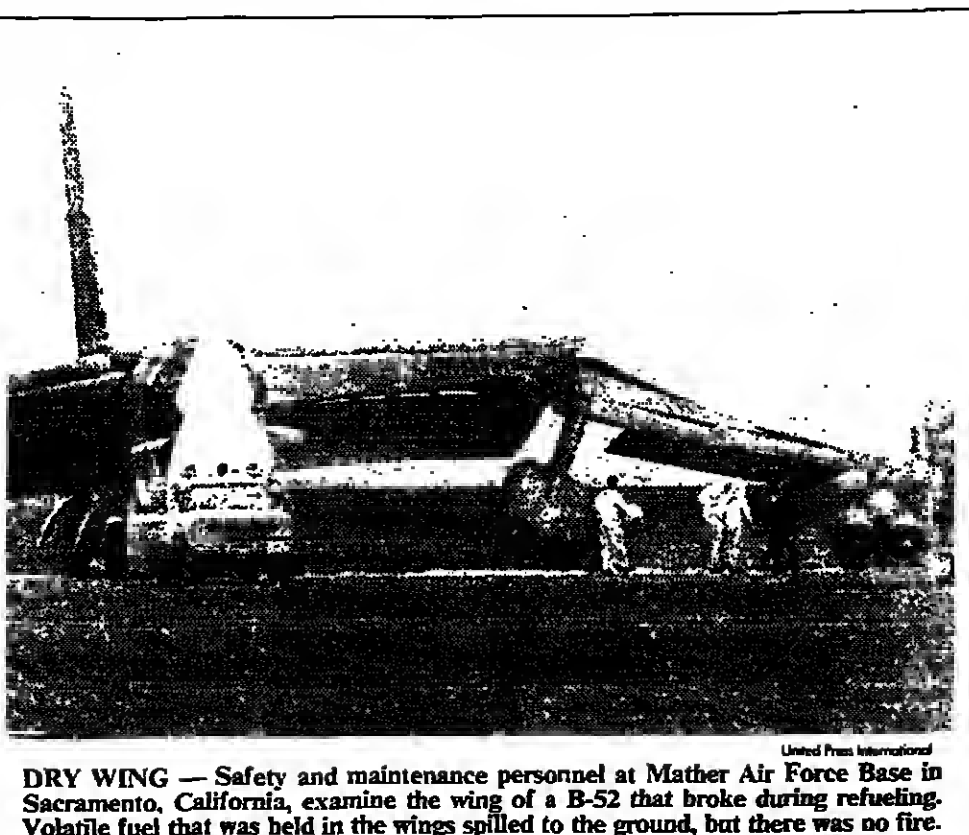
"I don't know much about Vietnam," said Deane R. Hinton, the U.S. ambassador. "But it seems to me that the doctrine or philosophy of how you deal with these insurgencies is applicable with some variations elsewhere. The proper question is, 'Did the basic concept make sense?'"

A crucial aspect of the program that has not been fully worked out involves the country's civil defense forces, which will eventually be responsible for the region's security. In the past, those forces, who are appointed by local commanders, have been involved in many cases of desertion and human rights abuses.

U.S. officials want the civilian population to choose the civil defense force, but the Salvadorans resist this idea.

Usulután and San Vicente, in which 13 percent of the country's population lives, were chosen because of their agricultural importance. In addition, two bridges that cross the Rio Lempa between the two provinces link eastern El Salvador to the heartland of the country.

Moreover, the southern part of Usulután and northern region of San Vicente are guerrilla strongholds. Their bases in these areas are used by patrols that disrupt traffic on the nation's two main highways and destroy crops. In addition, they are used to pass supplies arriving on the Pacific coast to northern El Salvador.



DRY WING — Safety and maintenance personnel at Mather Air Force Base in Sacramento, California, examine the wing of a B-52 that broke during refueling. Volatile fuel that was held in the wings spilled to the ground, but there was no fire.

U.S. Said to Ask Russia for Talks On Verification of Nuclear Tests

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has asked the Soviet Union to open formal talks on adding on-site verification provisions to an eight-year-old underground nuclear test ban treaty, according to informed government sources.

The proposal was made Feb. 17. Although the State Department sent a follow-up inquiry last Monday, no response had been received by Saturday, according to these sources.

"We had expected some form of a reply by now," one American official said. The administration is seeking an indication of how flexible the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, will be on arms control matters.

Sources on Capitol Hill, in the State Department and inside the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency voiced concern that failure of the Russians to respond might eventually lead to a resumption of unlimited underground testing.

The Threshold Test Ban Treaty, signed in 1974, limited both sides to tests of 150 kilotons or less. The United States and the Soviet Union say they have been abiding by the treaty since 1976, even though it has not been ratified.

A refusal by Moscow to reopen discussions, sources said, could lead to renunciation of the pact by either side and a resumption of testing of new generations of high-yield nuclear weapons. That possibility had been raised and set aside during interagency consideration of the administration's plan, according to sources.

The U.S. proposal, which called for technicians from both countries to examine a new U.S. plan for on-site inspections, was delivered to a

Soviet diplomat in Washington.

Soviet Embassy officials last week refused to comment on the matter. The treaty originally was signed by Richard M. Nixon, then president, but has never officially gone into effect because neither its nor subsequent administrations have pushed for ratification by the U.S. Senate.

The treaty contains no provisions authorizing on-site verification of the explosive power of tests. Until recently, American administrations were satisfied that existing seismic and satellite systems could determine satisfactorily whether the Soviet Union had cheated on the limit.

Last July, President Ronald Reagan decided not to resume talks among the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the next step in controlling nuclear tests. Instead, it was announced that the United States would seek revision of the threshold treaty because of allegations that the Soviet Union had recently exceeded the limit on some tests.

U.S. government officials were deeply divided over the move to reopen the threshold treaty.

Officials at the Department of Energy, which builds and tests nuclear weapons, came out for ratification of the existing agreement. They said that, even if the Soviet Union was exceeding the 150-kiloton limit by 100 percent, it made no militarily significant difference, because a 300-kiloton test would not reveal any more information about how a megaton weapon would work than would a smaller test. Megaton weapons, those with the power of more than 1 million tons of TNT, are of prime concern to military strategists.

Another group, primarily in the Department of Energy and the nuclear weapons laboratories, fears the Soviet Union will accept the proposal to adopt the on-site verification proposals, "more intrusive ones needed for other treaties could never be obtained," in the words of one Pentagon official.

A month ago, the Soviet delegate to the disarmament conference in Geneva proposed a system of on-site inspections for a future treaty banning all nuclear testing. But this formula provided that signatories could demand on-site inspections if they suspected the ban had been violated and could take the complaint to the U.N. Security Council if their requests were not honored.

But the new U.S. plan would provide for technicians of either side to be present at tests of 75 kilotons or more. That figure was chosen, according to sources, because some scientists say that current measurements are up to 100 percent inaccurate in establishing the explosive power of such tests.

According to sources, the United States plans to use a portable electronics unit developed by the Los Alamos National Laboratory to measure the size of explosions.

Some weapons builders argued that the Soviet Union would not have a similar device and would attempt to use a more intrusive method in monitoring the U.S. tests. One scientist said the Russians "have always wanted to get a look inside one of our weapons tests."

WORLD BRIEFS

Hussein to Head Arab League Visit

LONDON (AP) — The Foreign Office said Sunday that King Hussein of Jordan is to lead an Arab League delegation on its planned visit to London, which begins Friday after months of delay due to British objections to participation by the PLO.

Hussein, who had lunch with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing St. office during a private visit here three weeks ago, was replacing King Hassan II of Morocco as the delegation's leader, a Foreign Office spokesman said. He declined to say why the change had been made. But Press Association, the British domestic news agency, said "reports reaching London suggest that King Hassan is indisposed" and did not elaborate.

The Arab League originally proposed sending its delegation to Britain last fall as part of a tour of world capitals designed to promote the league's proposals for peace in the Middle East. But Mrs. Thatcher refused to see the delegation because it was to include a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

China's Inclusion in Talks Sought

TOKYO (Reuters) — A senior Soviet official said in an interview published Sunday that China should be included in any negotiations to restrict the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in the Far East.

Georgi Arbatov, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said in an article in the mass-circulation daily Asahi Shimbun that the proposal by Leonid I. Brezhnev to start talks with the United States on the missiles was still valid.

The article said that, in suggesting that Beijing should take part in the talks, Mr. Arbatov apparently had in mind U.S. plans to base F-16 fighter-bombers in northern Japan and to equip the U.S. Seventh Fleet with cruise missiles, as well as China's development of nuclear missiles.

Egyptian Cabinet Is Reshuffled

CAIRO (Reuters) — Egypt's cabinet was reshuffled Sunday after ministers were accused by a special court of complicity in a bribery scandal alleged to have been masterminded by Esmat Sadiq, brother of Anwar Sadat, the late president.

Prime Minister Fuad Mubarek said Supply Minister Ahmed Nabil and Industry Minister Fuad Abu Zaghla, accused last Thursday of complicity with Esmat Sadiq, had been dismissed. But Communications Minister Soliman Metwally Soliman, accused of granting excessive communications facilities to Esmat Sadiq and his sons, apparently remains at his post.

The new minister of industry is Mohammed Sayed al-Ghurni and the Supply Ministry went to Nagi Shatta. The new post of minister for local government went to Sa'ad Mamoun, now governor of Cairo.

Gdansk Protest Ends Peacefully

GDANSK, Poland (Reuters) — About 1,500 Poles dispersed peacefully after gathering outside the Lenin shipyard here and singing patriotic songs to a brief demonstration marking 15 months since workers ended the life of the Solidarity free trade union.

Police vans ordered them to move on and several hundred protesters in riot gear surrounded the area. The Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa, watched the demonstration and the police action Saturday from a nearby yard.

The demonstrators had assembled around a giant monument of steel crosses, which commemorates workers killed in food price riots in the Baltic port to December 1970. The shipyard was the birthplace of Solidarity, which was suspended when martial law was imposed in Dec. 13, 1981, and dissolved last October.

Afghanistan Jails French Doctor

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Philippe Augoyard, a French doctor captured with Afghan rebels, has been jailed for eight years after being convicted of spying, twice entering Afghanistan illegally and helping rebels, Radio Kabul said.

Dr. Augoyard, 29, was captured in January during an offensive by Soviet and Afghan government troops against guerrilla positions in Logar province, a rebel stronghold adjoining Kabul. A Paris-based organization, Aide Médicale Internationale, has said he was a humanitarian medical mission.

Radio Kabul, monitored Saturday in Islamabad, claimed he admitted all charges, including photographing and collecting information about Logar. It said he regretted supporting the rebels and now realized they were involved only in inhumane and anti-progressive actions. "He himself witnessed in Logar province how a bus loaded with men, women and children was blown up by a rebel mine, killing all aboard," the radio said.

4 Turin Officials Accused of Graft

TURIN (AP) — The police said Sunday that they had arrested four Socialist deputy mayor and three senior local officials, bringing to 16 the number of politicians and officials arrested on corruption charges.

Politicians have speculated the scandal could force the resignation of the Communist-Socialist city government and its Communist mayor, Diego Novelli. Police said the deputy mayor, Enzo Biffi Gentile, was a city councilor, Libertino Scicolone, an Socialist Party member, was public contracts and the sale of city-owned real estate. The other Communist, Christian Democrat and Socialist officials were arrested Wednesday.

Meanwhile, magistrates in Rome said they were widening an investigation into alleged falsifying of expense accounts by officials in government bodies. Among the 40 state bodies under investigation, according to Italian newspapers Sunday, are the office of the prime minister, Antonio Fanfani, the state-owned energy concern ENI and the state-owned holding company IRI.

Arab Shot in West Bank Clashes

JERUSALEM (AP) — An Arab youth was wounded by gunfire in violent anti-Israel demonstrations spread through the occupied West Bank on Sunday, but a senior Israeli official said Israel was retreating from using harsh measures to quell the protests.

The official, speaking on the condition that he not be named, said Israel "could take harsher measures and restore calm very rapidly, but there are standards of behavior and a level to which we will not go."

3 Die in Renewed Assam Violence

NEW DELHI (AP) — Agitators set fire to four government buildings, a highway bridge and a police station, and three people were killed in renewed ethnic clashes in Assam state, reports from the area said.

Assamese natives clashed with Bengali settlers in Nongstang, Anglong and Kamrup districts, authorities said Sunday. The deaths were reported when an armed gang raided a hamlet 400 miles (640 kilometers) northeast of Calcutta.

For the Record

LEIPZIG, East Germany (AP) — President Erich Honecker of East Germany said Sunday that he will visit West Germany later this year in the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Karl Carstens. He will set the date later, Mr. Honecker said. It would be his first such visit.

"This European crew, which wants the unification of Europe, has very good personal relations. ... For me there is no such thing as a policy of either-or when it comes to Europe and the United States," he concluded.

Shamir Outlines Stand On Lebanon Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

"There's nothing conceived of that sort, but I can't rule it out."

A White House official said the administration was not seeking to "pull off a mini-Camp David," referring to President Jimmy Carter's negotiating sessions with the leaders of Israel and Egypt in 1978 that led to the peace treaty between those two countries.

The sessions, which got under way Saturday with talks between the U.S. secretary of state and Foreign Minister Eliezer Shalev of Lebanon, were unusual in that Mr. Shultz put himself in a more central and assertive personal diplomatic role than previously.

Although he met separately last October with Mr. Shalev and Lebanon's president, Anwar Gemayel, when each visited Washington, this is the first time he has engaged in quick sequential talks with high-level representatives of both countries.

The effect of his direct involvement to the diplomacy was to increase the pressure on both sides to achieve some breakthrough, though U.S. officials portrayed the present effort in modest terms to avoid raising expectations.

Officials said Mr. Shultz had invited Mr. Saleh to come here during Mr. Shalev's visit and met with him Saturday afternoon to obtain a complete reading on the Lebanese position before his sessions with Mr. Shamir. But diplomatic observers suggested Mr. Shultz might

want to sound out the Lebanese on possible compromise proposals.

State Department officials cautioned, however, that Mr. Shultz was not about to take on a major negotiating role, as Henry A. Kissinger had done in previous Middle East diplomacy and as some members of Congress have urged. Rather, officials said, Mr. Shultz will be looking for new flexibility, but will leave it to President Ronald Reagan's special Middle East envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, to pursue the negotiations.

"These meetings are not designed to lead to tripartite talks and not designed to lead to proximity talks, where we would be running back and forth between the two delegations and trying to negotiate their differences," a State Department official said. "We're not expecting a breakthrough. We'll try to lay the groundwork for Habib and Draper to go back to the region."

The U.S. expectation is that Mr. Shamir will want to deal not only with the Lebanese issue but with the involvement of Soviet troops in Lebanon, which the president and his advisers see as a stumbling block to broader Middle East peace negotiations on Palestinian self-rule and the future of the West Bank.

For its part, the Reagan administration will be prodding the Israeli minister to be more flexible on Lebanon, which the president and his advisers see as a stumbling block to broader Middle East peace negotiations on Palestinian self-rule and the future of the West Bank.

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U.S. Arms Negotiators Criticized

(Continued from Page 1)

not interested in reaching arms control agreements.

The characterizations in the memo, if they are as reported, could also damage U.S. credibility among allies in Western Europe who want an arms agreement and could be used by the Soviets as propaganda.

The memo also could add to the image of disarray that was created by the abrupt firing in January of the head of the Arms Control and Development Agency, Eugene V. Rostow, and the surprise appointment of Mr. Adelman, whose nomination was sent to the Senate floor by the Foreign Relations Committee with an unfavorable recommendation.

Senate sources say it could deepen the difficulties that Mr. Adelman faces in trying to win Senate confirmation. While Mr. Adelman did not act on the memo, he was asked about possible purges of the arms control agency during testimony before the Senate committee.

The Social Democrats, who suffered a major reversal in the national election last Sunday, improved on their 41.7 percent of the north vote in 1979, taking a 43.7 percent of the poll and winning 34 seats. But the party failed to score an upset that would have boosted its morale across the nation.

Both big parties had campaigned hard in Schleswig-Holstein. Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democrats' defeated chancellor candidate, had appealed to the 1.9 million voters in West Germany's northernmost state to make it "an island of liberalism and progress in a black sea" — an allusion to surrounding Christian Democratic state governments.

But, confronted with an unemployment level of 12.3 percent, people appeared to have voted for continuity under the pro-business Christian Democrats, who have promised to bring about an economic improvement.

The big loser in the Schleswig-Holstein election was the Free Democratic Party of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, which tumbled from 5.7 percent of the vote in 1979 to a negligible 2.2 percent.

Though in Bonn they are coalition partners with the Christian Democrats, the Free Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein had promised during the state campaign to form a government there with the Social Democrats. But their poor showing excluded them altogether from parliament.

Since June, the party has also

Kohl's Party Maintains Its Control Of Schleswig-Holstein Parliament

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — One week after its sweeping victory in national elections, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative Christian Democratic Party won an absolute majority Sunday in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Christian Democrats, retaining control of a state legislature that has governed for 33 years, resisted a strong showing by the Social Democrats, and won 39 seats in the 74-member legislature, according to provisional official results.

Led by Uwe Barschel, who at 38 is West Germany's youngest premier, the Christian Democrats captured 49 percent of the popular vote compared with 43.3 percent in the last state election in 1979, according to the provisional figures.

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Better U.S. Relations Are Predicted by Kohl

(Continued from Page 1)

The United States played in reconstruction.

For German-American relations, irrespective of missiles and all other things, last Sunday was an important day," Mr. Kohl said. "I did not bring it about, it was already there, but I was a sort of a catalyst for a fundamental change."

"My opponents committed a stupid error by suggesting to the electorate that I was sort of the American in Germany. That is not a label that harms you. On the contrary, German interests can be represented only in and with the alliance," Mr. Kohl said.

"I remind the young people of who helped us after the war. ... I tell them of the days when I was going to school. ... I was 15 or 16 ... and we were half-starved and there were the Americans who came along with their trucks, and they gave us something to eat. It is bad that the Americans have not made more use of this capital."

"The Soviets didn't do anything but they are carrying out a big psychological offensive," Mr. Kohl continued. "What Americans can and should mean to Germans has been systematically lowered" during the 13 years of Social Democratic rule.

In conversations and on the campaign stump, Mr. Kohl relies on simple formulations and honey anecdotes that border on being corny but that proved popular with German voters this year. Determining how much calculation and guile goes into this air of simplicity will now be a major preoccupation of foreign governments.

Mr. Kohl is portrayed by associates as a man who feels keenly Germany's responsibility for the ravaging of Poland, the Soviet Union and the rest of Europe in World War II.

He grew up under a Nazi dictatorship and has watched a Communist government be implanted in East Germany. He is likely to stress to the Reagan administration that U.S. sanctions against Poland only add to the suffering there and help entrench the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

He has already begun to prod Washington to probe more vigorously for a compromise solution at the Geneva talks on intermediate-range nuclear missiles. And he has made it clear that he will resist efforts to make new restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union a major topic at this year's seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia.

Mr. Kohl's support for the reunification of Germany in the distant future and for bringing West European countries closer together in the short term have not received much attention in Washington, but they occupied a major place in his thoughts on Friday.

"I am, after all, the leader of the largest single democratic political party in Europe, and I am much closer to the political leaders of Europe personally" than was the aloof Mr. Schmidt, he says.

"This European crew, which wants the unification of Europe, has very good personal relations. ... For me there is no such thing as a policy of either-or when it comes to Europe and the United States," he concluded.



Georgi Arbatov



Philippe Augoyard

Populists' Action Prom

By Larry Green

WEST PARK, Ohio — Her voice was heard by the cheering, shouting, and waving of flags as she stepped into the crowd to greet the first of the populist action promoters.

The populist action promoters are a group of people who are trying to bring about a change in the way the government works. They are trying to bring about a change in the way the government works.

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'Populists' in U.S. Are Canvassing Door to Door

Citizen Action Promotes a Liberal Voice Among Low-Income and Blue-Collar Families

By Larry Green
and Joanna Brown

FOREST PARK, Ohio — Her face reddened by the evening chill, Sue Collins crosses lawns covered with ankle deep snow. She goes from house to house, displaying a crowded clipboard to the first adult who comes to each door.

A few blocks away, Dave Cochran also walks from porch to porch, holding a clipboard full of petitions, articles, newsletters, an identification card and folded personal checks. Each time a door opens he holds it out, as a waiter holds a tray.

They are paid workers in an aggressive grass-roots political organizing campaign under way in the United States. It is an energetic at-

tempt to create a new major liberal force in American politics.

The organizers, linked by a national federation called Citizen Action, are trying to forge a political voice — but not a new political party — for blue collar and moderate-income families. Campaign leaders generally call themselves "progressives" and sometimes "populists," and they believe that there is a broad constituency that neither major political party now hears or serves.

Every weekday night hundreds of workers go door to door through this Cincinnati suburb and scores of cities from Stamford, Connecticut, to Portland, Oregon, seeking support and contributions. A survey of individual state organizations indicates that on some nights

up to 60,000 homes in more than a dozen states are canvassed.

Last year, according to Citizen Action's national office, 12 million households were contacted and contributions totaled \$12 million. The federation regards that effort as a liberal response to the highly successful direct-mail campaigns of the New Right. Citizen Action hopes to contact 15 million households this year and 20 million in 1984.

"We want to make it possible for the concerns of an overwhelming majority of Americans to be felt in economic and political decision making," said Ira Arlook, a founder and executive director of Citizen Action. "We are people who believe that American political democracy is being severely threatened by very concentrated economic

power in the hands of giant corporations."

While the New Right often focuses on issues such as school prayer and abortion, Citizen Action focuses on bread-and-butter concerns, such as high utility rates, plant closings, foreclosures on farm and home mortgages, toxic substances in the work place and the disposal of hazardous waste.

Conservatives are also now conducting grass-roots organizing campaigns. Mr. Arlook thinks that those efforts are aimed mainly at middle-income households, while Citizen Action, he said, "is trying to unify low- and middle-income whites, blacks and Hispanics."

Headquartered in Cleveland, Citizen Action uses a related Chicago-based political assistance project, which helped in 122 local

and state races last November, including six U.S. Senate campaigns and 27 congressional races. Of those, a total of 86 candidates won office, including 21 members of Congress.

Citizen Action is trying to apply the theories and philosophy of Saul Alinsky, a radical community organizer, on a national level. Mr. Alinsky believed that blue-collar workers and those with moderate incomes could counter the influence that wealth gave big business by organizing large neighborhood groups.

Mr. Alinsky's techniques were tried at the state level in the 1970s to challenge business influence in legislatures and regulatory agencies. Some of the organizations involved then were among those forming Citizen Action.

Citizen Action leaders also come from the civil rights, anti-war, consumer and feminist movements. And they come from labor organizations such as the machinists' union and the United Auto Workers, and from senior citizen, church and environmental groups.

Citizen Action became a federation in 1978, when 150 leaders of organizations in five states met in a Chicago hotel. All the groups had formed independently during the 1970s.

It has since added five more states and is established in the Northeast and Midwest. Organizing in 10 other states will give the federation a presence in the North and along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to New Hampshire. By mid-1984, Mr. Arlook said, he hopes to have organizations in 25 states.

Already, Citizen Action is at work in politically important states, including Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. Citizen Action groups are beginning to organize in other key states, including Maryland, New York, New Jersey and Florida.

Later this year, the organization will expand its lobbying efforts from city councils and state legislatures to Congress with its first office in Washington.

Every group in the federation focuses on some issues with national constituencies — the economy, utility rates, natural gas decontrol, toxic substances and hazardous waste — but many issues are unique to the states and cities where Citizen Action groups are established. For example, Virginia Action helped win an extension of a uranium mining moratorium in that state. The Ohio Public Interest Campaign's Cincinnati office helped lead a successful campaign for city legislation that gave workers the right to know what dangerous chemicals they were working with.



The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, right, the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, at an Atlanta airport where black leaders discussed strategy for 1984 elections.

U.S. Black Leaders Vow to Defeat Reagan, but Field No Candidate

By Lee May

Los Angeles Times Service

ATLANTA — Black political leaders have ended a strategy session vowing to defeat President Ronald Reagan in 1984 and "elect a successor committed to redressing historic wrongs."

The group, which included politicians and civil rights activists from around the United States, failed to decide Saturday whether to support a black presidential candidate.

But some of the meeting's participants said they believed that the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the civil rights leader, would emerge as what they called "the people's candidate" if he wanted the role, regardless of what the group decided.

The Rev. Joseph E. Lowery, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and spokesman for the group, said that the meeting, which lasted about eight hours and was closed to the press, had resulted in the following commitments:

- To increase black voter registration. The heavy black turnout of recently registered voters in the Chicago mayoral primary Feb. 22 helped Representative Harold Washington of Illinois win the Democratic spot on the ballot.

- To "insure full black participation in the presidential selection process," leaving open the option of running a black in state primaries.

- To develop "a people's agenda" for the 1984 elections, addressing issues such as jobs, housing and the rebuilding of decaying cities.

The belief that those concerns are being ignored by candidates gave impetus to the meeting, which was one in a series. "The actions of the Reagan administration and the silence of his announced opposition on issues of importance to black Americans made this meeting inevitable," Mr. Lowery said.

He said that the group would work to defeat Mr. Reagan, should he run, "and elect a successor committed to redressing historic wrongs, setting human needs first... and reversing the erosion of our civil rights."

The meeting's participants, who included several mayors, congressmen and national personalities, such as Coretta Scott King, widow of Martin Luther King, have been divided on the question of whether to run a black presidential candidate.

For instance, while some favor such a move, Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta has indicated that he intends to support a white, mainstream candidate. Mr. Young will announce his choice in "about a month," an aide said. Some saw it as a victory for Mr. Young that the group did not announce its support for a black candidate.

However, an official who attended the long and often spirited session contended that Mr. Young's view would not necessarily prevail in the long run.

The official, who requested anonymity, is from a Midwestern city. He said that during the meeting the

name of Mr. Jackson — whom Mr. Young has specifically said he would not endorse — was raised repeatedly. Mr. Jackson, who is from Chicago and did not attend the strategy session, said: "You don't have a meeting like this without dealing with the influence of Jesse Jackson," the official said.

The group has said that it will hold at least one more strategy session — this one in April, somewhere in the Midwest.

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U.S. Widens Polygraph's Use in Leaks

Security Employees Lose Right of Refusal

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has acted to prevent leaks of classified government information by issuing an executive order requiring every federal employee with a security clearance to sign a nondisclosure pledge and submit to polygraph tests if asked.

The new order applies to hundreds of thousands of U.S. government workers.

Until now, federal employees, with the exception of those in the CIA, the National Security Agency and certain sections of the Justice and Defense departments, have had the right to refuse to submit to polygraph tests without their refusal being held against them or included in their personnel files.

Under the new order, all federal employees who have access to classified material "may be required to submit to polygraph examinations, when appropriate, in the course of investigations of unauthorized disclosures of classified information." The order warns that an employee who refuses to take a polygraph test may be subject to "adverse consequences."

John Shattuck of the American Civil Liberties Union called the change a "very sweeping new authority to curtail freedom of information, an effort to put a substantial straitjacket on the press's treatment of information the administration claims relates to national security, and to use the most sweeping and intrusive investigatory technique in this area — a mandatory polygraph test."

Because they are not always considered to be reliable, polygraph tests are not allowed as evidence in federal courts.

The new order also requires federal departments and agencies to adopt "appropriate policies" on contact between the news media and government employees, "to reduce the opportunity for negligent or deliberate disclosures of classified information." The policies will be left up to each agency.

The executive order provides that employees who refuse to cooperate in investigations of leaks be subject to mandatory punishment, ranging from denial of future access to classified information to dismissal.

U.S. Struggles to Reduce Surpluses Without Touching Off Trade War

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Under pressure from the farm lobby, the Reagan administration and Congress have been struggling to find some way to sell American grain and dairy surpluses abroad without risking a full-scale trade war with the European Economic Community.

Recent skirmishes have included two "warning shots," as Agriculture Secretary John R. Block calls them, across the Common Market's border.

The speedy passage of special tax legislation for farmers, aimed at persuading more of them to participate in the administration's payment in kind, or PIK, program, and a Senate move to force the dumping of 150,000 tons of surplus dairy products onto the world market.

All sides agree that while programs to reduce production can help a little, the only long-term solution to the surplus problem is to export more, which they also agree will not be easy.

American farmers have been producing larger and larger grain crops and more and more milk while domestic consumption has lagged far behind. Today, if grain farmers cannot export nearly two-thirds of their wheat and at least 40 percent of their corn, these commodities pile up in the storage elevators and their prices stay at levels that yield meager profits at best.

These woes are now compounded by rapidly accelerating competition from such other farm commodity exporting countries as Brazil, Argentina and members of the Common Market, who in the past year have been capturing increasingly larger shares of export markets that American farmers used to consider their own.

NEWS ANALYSIS

products on the world market at low prices.

He may not have gotten around to these items yet, but the agriculture secretary has not been idle. He buckled State Department resistance to provide cheap surplus wheat to American millers, who converted it to flour and sold one million tons to Egypt at below-market prices. Most of Egypt's flour has come from France, which has the highest farm subsidies in the Common Market.

Earlier Mr. Block arranged for the sale of wheat to Morocco, another longtime French customer. This he subsidized with what he calls "blended credit." The Agriculture Department guaranteed 80 percent of a private loan for the wheat purchase and gave the Moroccan direct credit for the remaining 20 percent.

Last week he announced a new subsidized credit export package for Iraq, with which that country will buy \$230 million worth of American grains, eggs and oilseed products. Then he disclosed a similar subsidized package for Portugal, providing blended credit for the purchase of \$225 million worth of wheat, feedgrains and oilseeds.

On the home front, the payment-in-kind sign-up period ended Fri-

day. It appeared from preliminary counts that a high percentage of grain and cotton farmers would participate, leaving as much as half of their acreage unplanted and getting government-stored surplus crops in return.

With the PIK plan, Mr. Block hopes to give back to the farmers almost all of the grains and cotton they have stored as collateral on price support loans. He also hopes that at least 23 million acres will be taken out of production and that this will greatly reduce this year's grain and cotton crops.

In the meantime, he says he intends to use blended credit and any other available subsidies until the Common Market and the other countries agree to stop subsidizing their exports.

As for the 150,000 pounds of dairy surplus the Senate wants sold, Mr. Block already has the necessary authority and would be happy to get rid of it. But large sales to any dairy importing country except the Soviet Union would violate a pledge not to invade New Zealand's traditional markets.

"We don't want a trade war with our allies," Mr. Block said recently. "But we aren't going to sit by and let them grab our markets unfairly."

Some EEC countries think the trade war has already started. Common Market foreign ministers recently warned of grave political consequences if there were any more sales like the one to the Egyptians.

And the French not only threatened to file charges against the United States with the trade commission established under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, but also announced they would offer to sell wheat to Beijing, one of the biggest customers of American farmers.

U.S. Developing New War Strategy To Fight Greater Soviet Numbers

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas — The U.S. Army and Air Force are developing an operational strategy aimed at countering the Soviet Union's numerical superiority in men, guns, tanks and aircraft. The strategy stresses maneuverability, flexible leadership and advanced weapons systems.

The Command and General Staff College and the Combined Arms Center here are the seedbeds for the new concept, which has the strong support of General Edward C. Meyer, the army chief of staff.

It stresses a bold, flexible offense that would force a battle in depth in which the army and air force would seek to confuse and disrupt rigid Soviet command patterns and use the initiative of junior commanders. The strategy envisages a penetration into rear areas of the opposing forces for attacks on the Soviet second echelon, such as transportation facilities.

Adoption of the new strategy, however, would appear likely to raise serious issues within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The alliance has adopted, primarily on the insistence of the West German government, a strategy of forward defense under which NATO forces in a crisis would deploy in a belt of defensive positions 12 to 25 miles (19 to 40 kilometers) deep running along the frontier between the two Germanys.

Officers here say the Airlant strategy could be used not only in Europe but also in the event of war in the Gulf or some other area of the Middle East. They concede that the strategy poses some risks. One is that the ground and air forces might not be able to take control of the battle and exploit enemy weaknesses before being overwhelmed by numerically superior forces.

Forces not involved in second-echelon strikes would be expected to combat forward enemy forces successfully.

Army leaders say the Airlant concept takes advantage of evolving technology such as high-speed, jamming-proof digital communications systems, electronic jammers, laser-guided missiles and greater mobility for all ground forces.

Such technology is now under development. But it is expected to be highly expensive and, in its first deployments, susceptible to the mechanical failures that usually appear in new military systems.

Emphasis in the development of

the Airlant battle has been on the use of conventional, non-nuclear forces in any possible theater of operations. But the army says the strategy "does not preclude the use of nuclear or chemical weapons" and that such weapons remain "an essential feature of our tactical arsenal," which by their availability "may deter enemy use and thereby influence the enemy's conduct of operations."

Since cooperation between the army and air force would be essential for the strategy to be effective, the two services have agreed to work out the details.

There are signs that the Soviet high command, without changing the command system, also is thinking in terms of attacks into NATO rear areas.

U.S. and British intelligence sources say the Soviet Union is developing an Operational Maneuver Group, an all-arms force, as the best means of thrusting deep into NATO's support areas. But the sources said there is no evidence that the Soviet high command is considering employing such strategy in other potential theaters of war.

2 U.S. Teachers Believed Slain on Indonesia Trip

New York Times Service

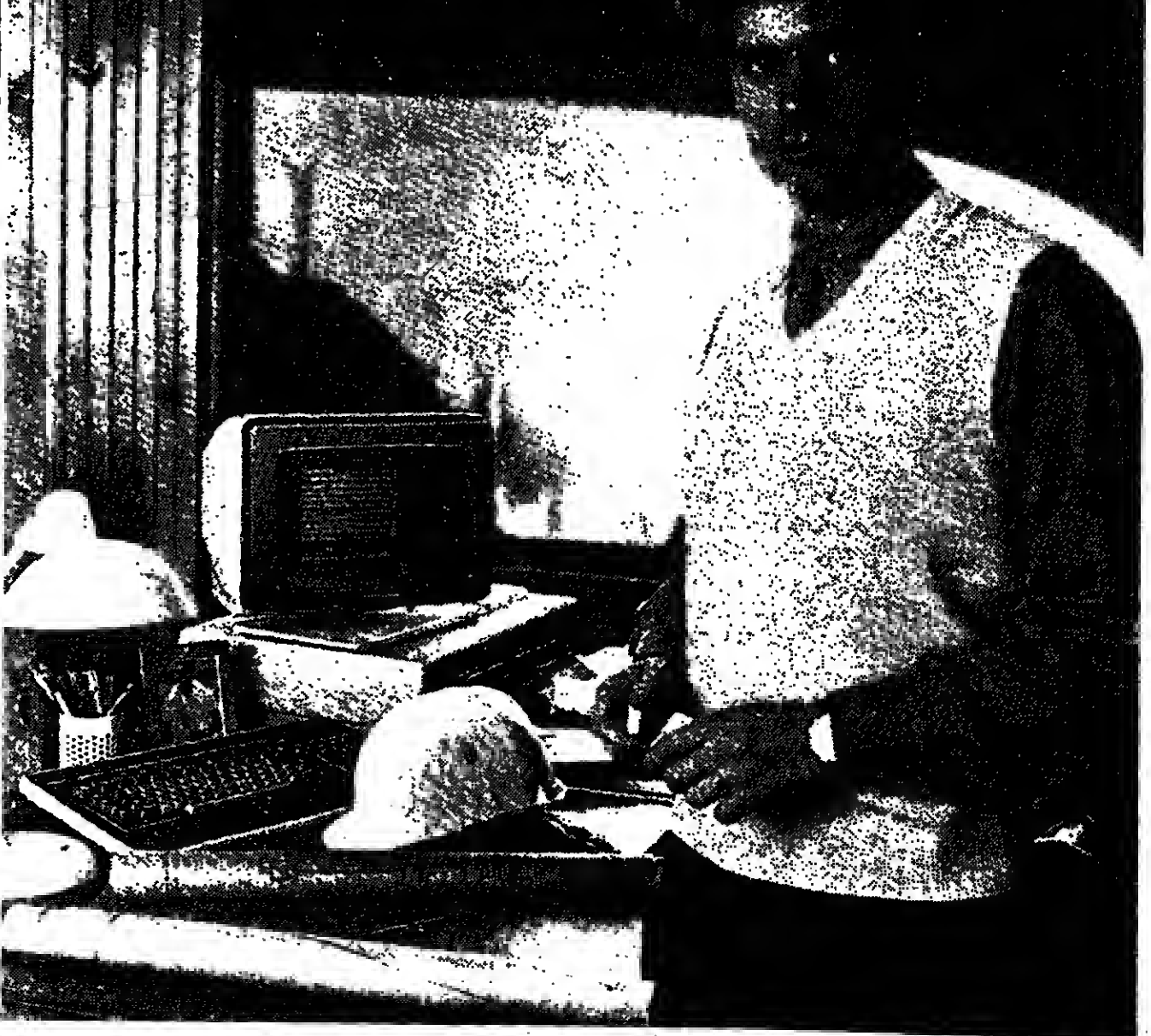
NEW YORK — Two English professors from City University who disappeared two months ago during a vacation in Indonesia are believed dead, killed during a robbery, according to the sister of one of the men.

The State Department confirmed Friday that the Indonesian police have arrested five men in connection with the disappearance. John Caulfield, a press officer in the department's Bureau of Consular Affairs in Washington, said that he could not confirm that the two professors were dead.

However, Jean Grazer of Salt Lake City, the sister of Dr. James D. Allen of Kingsborough Community College in Brooklyn, one of the missing professors, said Friday that one of the Indonesians arrested has confessed to murdering the Americans. The other professor is Roy Huss of Queens College.

"My husband said five young Sumatrans attacked them for their money," Mrs. Grazer said.

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Aruban Independence Tentatively Set for 1996

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — The governments of the Netherlands, the Dutch Antilles and Aruba, have agreed upon a plan for Aruban independence. The agreement marks a 10-year "transition period," beginning Jan. 1, 1986.

Under that formula, which was decided upon at the sixth unscheduled session of a five-day roundtable conference Saturday, the six Caribbean islands in 1986 would become the Union of the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

The union, involving close legislative, legal and economic ties, would be continued after independence, tentatively scheduled for 1996, if found to be workable by a review conference prior to Aruban independence. During the transition period, a majority of both the Aruban and Antillean delegations in the joint parliamentary system would be needed to approve legislation.

The conference included government and opposition leaders from

Aruba and the other islands, and does not require parliamentary ratification.

Aruba is currently an integral part of the Netherlands Antilles, which also includes Curacao and Bonaire — all off the coast of Venezuela — and St. Martin, Saba and St. Eustatius, all about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of Puerto Rico.

The Antilles, whose major industries are tourism and oil refining, are a self-governing part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, which handles their foreign relations and defense.

The Aruban political leader, Betico Croes, forecast Saturday that after independence, Aruba would seek guarantees of its sovereignty from the United States, Venezuela and the Netherlands. He said he did not envision immediate diplomatic ties with Cuba.

Mr. Croes said the conference "made use of the right of self-determination" in his island's often-rancorous fight for independence from the central Antillean government in Curacao's capital, Willemstad.

He has accused the central government of political and economic domination, and had been seeking looser ties with the other islands than those agreed upon at the conference.

Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of the Netherlands pushed for a pact that would reinforce those ties, to guarantee the stability of all the islands after independence came to Aruba, and ultimately, the other five islands.

The Dutch government is known to be eager to divest itself of all the Caribbean islands, and the financial drain they represent, totaling 230 million guilders (\$92 million) last year in administrative and development costs.

2 Airliners Damaged In Frankfurt Collision

The Associated Press

FRANKFURT — A collision between two passenger planes on the ground at Frankfurt's airport caused several million Deutsche marks in damages, an airport spokesman said Sunday.

A Kuwait Airways Boeing 747 with 237 passengers on board grazed a Pan American World Airways Boeing 737 carrying 128 passengers Saturday. The rudder on the Pan American plane was pushed aside several meters and the left wing of the other craft was slightly damaged.

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ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

A Pilgrim for Decency

For at least the day he spent in each of the countries on his Central American and Caribbean itinerary, Pope John Paul II focused the common attention on the issue of decency in public life. That was not all he did: He also raised issues of parochial concern, some of them — the role of priests, the attitude toward evangelicals — with plain political implications. But the emphasis on decency dominated the pope's Latin progress.

Except perhaps in democratic Costa Rica and Belize, that emphasis put him in collision with the reigning political authorities, all of whom run more or less unjust and indecent orders. The particulars of the collision constituted the "news" at each stop along the way.

In Sandinista-ruled Nicaragua, the only place where the authorities chose to confront him rather than try to co-opt him or snuggle in under his wing, John Paul stood firm and, by his hosts' choice, ended up sharpening the conflict between church and state and among the divided local Catholics. In Guatemala, he threw his weight to the side of those who have been brutalized by the Rios Montt regime, which had replied to his arrival-ave request to stay the death sentences on six prisoners by

executing them. In El Salvador, where all sides had hoped to take political nourishment from his visit, he gave major though not exclusive reinforcement to the idea of "dialogue" among those now at war with each other.

How many divisions has the pope? Stalin once put the question. The answer is, plenty. That was why the cynical and calculating Stalin asked. The context of his query was the then- and still-live issue of whether Catholic opposition would be mobilized against his designs in postwar Eastern Europe. In the current Central American circumstances, it cannot be doubted that the disintegration of the old authority structures has left loose a great force of moral passion, and that the different political elements are vying to harness and possess it, or to neutralize it.

John Paul is a remarkable pilgrim, one who seems compelled to close with the most difficult and painful tests being experienced by his flock. Each time he leaves Rome he projects an overwhelming sense of the interrelatedness of the spiritual and the political. In Central America he made the prize of peace sweeter and more urgent and necessary to win.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Salvadoran Dialogue?

Not lies but Huckleberry Finn's word, "surrender," best describes the Reagan administration's tales about the imminent collapse of "our" side in El Salvador's civil war. There was the one about the possibility that the Salvadoran Army would run out of bullets in 30 days. Or the State Department's forecast that Nicaragua's 40,000-strong army might invade El Salvador, presumably without being noticed as it crossed Honduras.

The official analysis goes on in that apocalyptic, simplistic way. Why are the guerrillas doing better? Because they get Soviet arms. What factors can turn the tide of battle? More American aid and advisers (or "trainers," according to the revised standard version).

Congress, distracted and uncertain of the truth even if it disbelieves these tales, may again give President Reagan what he wants — and now he is asking \$10 million for military assistance. No one wants to be blamed for "losing" El Salvador, and when a case is joined in such black-and-red terms, waverers tilt to the president. But let the Reagan administration beware: All its claims will be hostage to the real world of El Salvador.

The claim of an ammunition shortage has already been refuted. Whatever else the Salvadoran Army may lack, it's not bullets. Nor do its officers confirm any seismic shift in the military balance. Although the insurgents took a provincial town for three days, this war is still a stalemate. If the guerrillas have seized the initiative, a very different explanation for their success is offered from the scene. The Times's Drew Middleton reports that Soviet

and Cuban military aid is not a key factor in the insurgent campaign. He finds no such easy parallel with Vietnam. What raises Vietnam memories is the inadequate motivation and leadership of "our" troops. While the guerrillas fight around the clock, it's a 9-to-5 war for Salvadoran officers. And most of the casualties have been civilians.

Americans have been on this slope before and know too well what lies at the bottom: desperate appeals for greater United States involvement. For that there is no significant support in Congress or among the American people, much as all wish to keep El Salvador from yet a new kind of tyranny.

Wise policy would fit available resources to an attainable goal. Whatever weapons may be needed, they cannot replace motivation and a plausible political strategy. For that the Reagan administration now suggests another election, in December. But who will run it, and who will assure the safety of an opposition whose leaders have been slaughtered? That cannot simply be left to the government of the day, without justifying another leftist boycott and strengthening the extreme right.

There is a better way, urged again by Pope John Paul II. He calls for a "dialogue" between government and opposition — a word that is acceptable to insurgents, and apparently also to some Reagan aides. "Dialogue" can, of course, mean anything. What it should mean is serious talks, then an internationally monitored campaign. Power sharing of some kind could yet resolve what violence cannot.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

About East-West Relations

The victory of the Christian Democrats in the West German elections and the poor showing of the left in local elections in France indicate a trend toward the right in Europe, a trend that will be welcomed in Washington. President Reagan had already begun to relapse into a harsher language — "this evil empire" — in speaking of the Soviet Union.

But it would be a serious mistake for President Reagan to believe that Chancellor Kohl can afford to be much less pressing than Herr Schmidt about arms control talks with the Russians. Nor should he think that Europe's more conservative mood means that the transatlantic gap will close without greater effort on both sides to harmonize their economic and security policies.

It is salutary to be reminded that the voice of Reaganism is not the only American voice on world affairs, especially in dealing with the Soviet Union. Another American voice was heard last week in a sober and realistic speech in London by the former U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. Mr. Vance suggested seven principles for conducting East-West relations. Of these, the most important was a reminder that in the nuclear age neither of the superpowers can ensure its security at the expense of the other. Their survival depends on achieving a common security. This common interest, indeed necessity, transcends their ideological differences. Yet the implications of this interdependence are recognized only intermittently by U.S. and Soviet statesmen. They have continued to believe that there is still room for serious risk-taking in the pursuit of their supposed national interests, when in fact the margin of safety is constantly shrinking.

Detailed nuclear arms negotiations need to be paralleled by broader talks on how to manage the political implications of the nuclear relationship. This should be the subject of a summit with the new Soviet leadership.

—The Observer (London).

Pollution Is the Problem

Anne McGill Burford has resigned under fire as the nominal head of America's effort to clean up its air, its water and its thousands of man-made swamps filled with chemical poisons. Unless The White House changes the act that it expects Mrs. Burford's successor to perform, any new chief of the Environmental Protection Agency will eventually join her in whatever political dumping ground The White House finds for her.

Although the president is seldom explicit about it, when he says that he wants government off the country's back he is talking in large part about what he sees as a burden that pollution controls impose on selected industries — including those that filled hundreds of dump sites in the country with toxic chemicals without thinking much about the consequences for the future. As long as the White House views the chaos in the Environmental Protection Agency as a temporary political embarrassment — while the rest of the country sees it as a permanent health hazard — nothing will change except the director's name.

—The Los Angeles Times.

This Day Our Daily Trash

It has been said that almost all television programming is "trash," but that it can be divided into "good trash" and "bad trash." That's a cynical view of television, but there's no shortage of evidence to support it.

Some people thrive on this aspect of television and want little more. If they check the listings each day, it's to locate the choicest hunk of trash du jour for enjoyment after work. For some a little blast of trash television works like a shot of brainwash; it chases away real demons from the day and replaces them with glossy frippery. The networks have never been pickers when it comes to appeasing the American appetite for video junk food.

—Tom Shales in The Washington Post.

FROM OUR MARCH 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Attending to the Balkans

ST. PETERSBURG — A rumor is current that the Great Powers will appoint representatives to meet in conference to discuss the situation in the Balkans. In the last ten years various attempts have been made by the Great Powers to bring order out of the chaos prevailing in Macedonia. That unfortunate country is the object of rival claims of Greece, Serbia and Bulgaria, natives of each of these countries keeping up guerrilla warfare with the troops of the Sultan and with each other. The latest attempt at a solution was a convention between Russia and Austria-Hungary. It remains to be seen if the united wisdom of the powers in council will devise a solution.

1933: Germans Get the Swastika

BERLIN — Germany has two national flags from now on — the old Imperial colors, black, white and red, and the Swastika banner. This was the substance of a decree issued by President von Hindenburg and read to the German nation by Chancellor Adolf Hitler. For the first time, "the banner of the national uprising," as Hitler called the flag of his movement, has been legally recognized as the emblem of the Reich, in place of the red, black and gold Republican flag of the Weimar constitution. The occasion chosen for the promulgation of the flag decree was the so-called "day of the people's mourning," when all Germany sorrowed for its sons who died in the World War.

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Fine Friends in a Friendly Hemisphere

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — In these days of debate on El Salvador, highlighted by President Ronald Reagan's call for more U.S. involvement, I have been reading the wrong book. It is a newly published book about Canadian-U.S. relations by Lawrence Martin, a reporter for the Toronto Globe and Mail, entitled "The Presidents and the Prime Ministers."

It is the wrong book because it is a vivid reminder of how stunningly blind the United States can be to the effects of its actions on those countries that fate put alongside it. It is a hard time seeing itself as its neighbors to the north or south see it.

Punctuating what he calls in his subtitle "the myth of bilateral bliss," Mr. Martin tells some hair-raising tales of what U.S. presidents have done to Canadian prime ministers in the past century — all in their best interests, of course.

Here was Lyndon Johnson having a diplomatic discussion with Lester Pearson up at Camp David, the day after Mr. Pearson made a speech criticizing the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam: "Striding the porch, his arms sawing the air, his sulfurous vocabulary contaminating it, Johnson ripped into Pearson full-voltage. ... Having pinned the much smaller Pearson against the railing, the president of the United States grabbed him by the shirt collar, twisted it and lifted the shaken prime minister by the neck. The verbal abuse continued in a venomous torrent. 'You p—d on my rug,' he thundered."

Afterward, when the two leaders met the press, they both described the session as "friendly." A decade elapsed before anything like a full picture of the episode emerged. But Mr. Martin writes that such camouflage is customary.

"The U.S. presidents and the Canadian prime ministers would meet more than 80 times. ... Virtually all of the meetings, according to the public pronouncements, would be splendid successes. ... Sometimes a 'new era of consultation' would be born, and it would be followed by another 'new era of consultation.' During each era the Canada-U.S. discussions would always be 'open and frank,' and if they had that open and frank quality there would be an excellent chance that a 'great rapport' would be established. The great rapport in turn would often lead to another 'historic agreement' serving to keep the 'un-defended border' undefended."

And all the while presidents were delivering the most unbelievable insults to prime ministers, sometimes intentionally, sometimes not.

The polished John Kennedy issued a press release contradicting Prime Minister John Diefenbaker on joint defense issues, provoking a crisis that got Mr. Diefenbaker tossed out of office.

Harry Truman told reporters that the Canadian prime minister was coming to see him, but avoided saying his name (Louis St. Laurent) "because I don't know how to say it."

Mr. Kennedy got off to a bad start with Mr. Diefenbaker by calling him "Diefenbawker."

Dwight Eisenhower, in a toast to the luckless Mr. Diefenbaker, welcomed the "prime minister of the great Republic of Canada" — and then he repeated those words, just to make clear that he thought Canada really was a republic.

When Richard Nixon visited Ottawa in 1972, his advance men were rebuffed in an effort to remove Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's tan furniture from his office and bring in blue chairs, judged more telegraphic.

On the eve of his first visit to Ottawa in 1981, Ronald Reagan withdrew from the Senate a fisheries treaty of vital importance to Canada.

On and on the recital goes. Mr. Martin concedes that there was genuine friendship and cooperation between Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mackenzie King. He recounts a delightful meeting between Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Pearson at Hyannisport, which I was lucky enough to cover. But those were the exceptions.

His wild stories convey a serious point. The United States, through its presidents, has more often than not betrayed the most callous ignorance of the feelings, views, interests and sensibilities of the leaders of Canada.

It has been so unheeding that Sondra Gottlieb, wife of the current Canadian ambassador in Washington, once remarked to The New York Times, "For some reason, a glass passes over people's faces when you say Canada. Maybe we should invade South Dakota or something."

The United States is the 800-pound gorilla in the Western Hemisphere, and more often than not it has acted it. We ought to bear that in mind when we decide that we have the wisdom to decide the future of some smaller country to which the Lord has shown special favor by allowing it to live in the shadow of the United States.

The Washington Post.

Some Guatemalan Children Don't Rate Bullets

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — What follows is for readers with strong stomachs: "We were told again and again: government soldiers, in uniform, arriving at a village, rounding up men and women and shooting them."

"But they apparently don't waste bullets on children. They pick them up by the feet and smash their heads against a wall. Or they tie ropes around their necks and pull them until they are strangled."

"We heard of children being thrown in the air and bayoneted."

That is not a description of Cambodia under the genocidal regime of Pol Pot. It is an account of what is being done now by the government of Guatemala — a government that has the support of the president of the United States.

The account comes from a New York lawyer, Stephen L. Kass, who has just been interviewing refugees from Guatemala. He and another specialist in Latin American affairs, Robert L. Goldman, professor of international law at American University, went to southern Mexico to speak with refugees who had recently crossed the border.

Can such horror stories really be true? I asked Mr. Kass.

"We were told this kind of thing over and over along the border," he answered. "We were told it by men, we were told it by women, we were told it by children — at different



Some Nicaraguan Children Survive

By Jonathan Power

EL CASTILLO, Nicaragua — The Rio San Juan is a forsaken waterway. The jungle crowds in, repeating itself mile upon mile. Only the river, broad brown, slowly shifting toward the Atlantic, breaks the monotony. Two centuries ago Lord Nelson lost an eye here fighting the Spanish. In 1849 Vanderbilt used the river to transport California gold-hunters across the continent. Now the romance has gone.

The sense and possibilities of adventure have departed and the river is almost abandoned, silted up, the victim of neglect and poor farming methods that have stripped the hillsides and allowed the topsoil to be washed down into the river. Truly this is a backwater.

Of every 1,000 children born in this part of Nicaragua, 200 die before they reach the age of five. The number-one killer is diarrhea. There is a lack of potable water, and excreta disposal is haphazard.

At El Castillo the houses are built on stilts that straddle alongside the river. Dominated by the fort that the Spanish built to hold the British at bay, it looks charming. In fact it's a death trap. Filth from houses upriver is carried downstream for other children to bathe and wash in it.

When the dictator Anastasio Somoza Debayle ruled he left well enough alone. He was no great student of infant mortality statistics. This changed with the revolution three years ago, when Somoza was toppled and the Sandinistas took over.

Anthony Kennedy, the UNICEF representative, recalls that airlines weren't functioning, so he borrowed a plane from the president of Costa Rica. The revolution ended on July 19 and by the 24th he was in Managua talking to the new minister of health, Cesar Amador Kuhl.

It quickly became apparent that diarrhea had been exacerbated by the upheavals of war. Mr. Kennedy, whose previous assignment was in Pakistan, had pioneered there — along with a UNICEF doctor, Lou Shapiro — the use of a mixture of salts and glucose in a critical ratio of 8-to-1 to counter the dehydration that kills diarrhea-affected infants. By the time of the Nicaraguan revolution UNICEF had refined the medication down to a 10-cent packet that had only to be mixed with a liter of water. Within two days a child would increase its capacity to absorb fluid by a factor of 24.

Before this oral rehydration therapy was discovered, the only way to save a baby was to feed it intravenously in a hospital. But in most

poor countries hospitals are often miles away and expensive.

Most of the sickened children have resisted induction of the new therapy, partly with the idea that "something so cheap can't be so good" and partly due to resistance in the medical profession to "improvisation." But the new regime in Nicaragua was willing to experiment.

"In the euphoria of the moment," Mr. Kennedy says, "everything was on." According to Dr. Mirna Ugarte.

You don't have to change from capitalism to socialism to bring profound change.

who heads Nicaragua's mother-child health services, they used 1,250,000 packets last year. The mortality rate has fallen sharply.

With extensive use of volunteers, nearly 300 oral rehydration centers have been opened. UNICEF says the packet is becoming as accepted as aspirin. Mothers are as relaxed about its use that when a baby gets sick they just send an older child along to "collect the salts." This year the Nicaraguans plan to reach 64 percent of the country's children.

Of course, the health officials are also finding that the salts are not a cure. Unless the roots of the problem — bad sanitation and contaminated water — are dealt with, diarrhea infection quickly returns.

One area that they have not penetrated is the Rio San Juan jungle. This suggests that, like Somoza, the Sandinistas may be prone to putting out of mind what is out of sight.

Still, Nicaragua has shown what can be done and is far ahead of the other Latin American countries in the use of what the Lancet, the prestigious British medical journal, has called "potentially the greatest medical advance of the century."

You don't have to change the economy from capitalist to socialist to bring profound change to the mass of poor people at the level where it really counts. The Sandinistas would do well to encourage the capitalist economy they have inherited to create wealth and jobs — and then use the revenues for simple but important things like oral rehydration.

The writer has been visiting Nicaragua with financial support from UNICEF. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letter: Time to Lift the Western Veil on Islam

From Mohammad Abu Tarbush in Paris

JUDGMENTS about the "Moslem world" can be as fatuous as judgments about the "Christian world," which takes in both Sweden and Paraguay. Moslems now number about a billion, dispersed around the globe.

They live in very different societies. A Moslem might have Aryan, Asian or African features. He might live in the wilderness of the Sahara or in cosmopolitan Beirut. Moslems include the stylishly dressed woman coming out of a cinema in Cairo, a bare-chested farmer tending his vineyard in the south of France, a wanderer strolling through the souks of Fez in his loose djellaba.

The complexity of the subject might explain the failure of the West to comprehend the Islamic world. But it often seems that this failure, particularly when it concerns the Arab region, is based on prejudice. Since the days of the Crusades there has been a tendency in the West to view the Moslem Arab world with a caricaturizing mix of hostility and romanticism.

Still, it can come as a surprise to see a serious journalist misunderstand his subject. Such was the case in an article in this newspaper (Dec. 22) by David Lamb under the headline "Veil's Revival Reflects Women's Status in Islam."

The article was right to point out the unsatisfactory position of women in most Islamic societies. It suffered, though, from a failure to observe that the revival of Arab conservatism affects all sectors of society, male and female.

And why must Western observers look for a divine hand behind the veil? As evidence the article in question advances absurd quotations that it mistakenly attributes to the Koran.

No, the Koran does not promise men sexual relations (presumably with women, who might thus share in the fun) 72 times a day after death. It does not define women's role as biological. It does not advise on proper sexual positions. It does not prescribe women's clothing.

It does not regard women as sexual objects. A Moslem does not have the right to have intercourse with his wife without her consent.

And no, rape is not a serious problem in Cairo, nor in any other Arab city. The average incidence of rape in Arab cities is negligible compared to that in the safest of Western cities.

About the time Christian missionaries were at work in Northern Europe 13 centuries ago, Islam came in the pagan tribes of Arabia as a civilizing agent. In the pre-Islamic period polygamy and the slave trade had flourished, women were considered a shame and female babies were buried alive, and excessive consumption of alcohol was a problem. As a practical religion Islam addressed itself to all aspects of social life.

It abolished slavery. It asked believers to refrain from alcohol, to wash before prayer and to refrain from eating meat, such as pork, that was subject to quick decay and infection.

It enhanced the status of women. A woman, Khawla Bint al-Azwar, became an army commander. The Prophet held that learning was a duty for every man and woman. Women such as Aisha, the Prophet's wife, and Isma, daughter of Caliph Abu Bakr, contributed significantly to Islamic culture. The delegation of 70 notables which in the 7th century endorsed the union between Mecca and Medina included 12 women.

Islam gave women the right to vote 13 centuries before Switzerland. In 1983 there are more women members (32) in the Palestine National Council than in Britain's House of Commons (19), which has a comparable number of seats.

The degrading practice of polygamy posed a serious problem. Old traditions and customs wars, which took a heavy toll of the male population, provided arguments for maintaining it. Yet Islam discouraged polygamy; it insisted on almost impossible conditions, including equality among the spouses. Change continues, and Tunisia has abolished polygamy.

There were other deep-rooted traditions, including dress. One was the wearing of the "veil" — a black or white silk or cotton gown that covers a woman's head and extends down to the waist, knees or ankles, depending on age, region and customs. I am in no way an advocate of the veil, although I confess I have found it attractive, say, as worn by some women in Saudi Arabia over the latest haute-couture creations.

Like other aspects of life, the status of women varied with the rise and fall of the Islamic empire. At one point, of course, Arabic women were being translated into Latin and used as textbooks at the universities of Paris, Oxford and Louvain. It was from such heights that Islam slipped into the marshes of a decline from which the Arab world, the nerve center of Islamic civilization, has never completely re-emerged.

In a number of today's fractious Arab states, suppression of basic freedoms for women and men is often the order of the day. Governments lacking legitimacy hide behind distorted versions of Islamic thought. But for the delinquency of such regimes Islam is no more at fault than is Christianity for despotism in Latin America.

And if some Egyptian women have discarded Western garments for conservative dress, it is also true that there are more women doctors per capita in Egypt than in the United States.

In Bonn, The Same Problems

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — Now that the new German government has spoken, we can consider the impending parliamentary debate of the Werner Vogel. He is involved in Hans-Jochen Vogel, the defeated Social Democratic leader, who had hoped to become chancellor.

Werner Vogel, elected to the Bundestag on the Greens' ticket, is a 75-year-old former senior civil servant who will be the chairman of the member when it convenes in this month. He will therefore be the *Alterspräsident*, or "senior president," and that makes him the man who calls the Bundestag sessions and presides until it elects a successor.

It is a curious prospect, considering the fame of the Greens as a movement of youthful environmentalists, pacifists and dropouts from the political mainstream.

But there are imponderables of a weightier nature just now, starting with the future role of Franz-Josef Strauss, the Bavarian premier and leader of the Christian Democrats, the Christian Social Union.

Mr. Strauss, who has little use for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, decided before the elections that he did not care "who becomes chancellor under me." His well-known desire to be a minister and vice-chancellor in place of the Free Democrats' Helmut Genscher is understandable, but his bargaining power to achieve that goal is considerable.

Not only does he control 33 Bundestag seats, but his party's victory in Bavaria was overwhelming — just a fraction short of 60 percent of the popular vote. He won his own constituency with 65.6 percent, winning Mr. Kohl lost his bid for a second elected seat to a Social Democrat, and returned to the Bundestag as the party list. Those are important nuances in West Germany.

The Free Democrats return with more 34 seats, down from their previous 53. According to Mr. Strauss, whose attacks on Mr. Genscher and the Free Democrats during the campaign were unbridled, the FDP tail is no longer in the four ministries it had while in coalition with the Social Democrats, Helmut Schmidt, and in Mr. Kohl's first cabinet.

Without the FDP as partner, Mr. Kohl, being six votes short of an absolute majority, would have to form a minority government in which Mr. Strauss and his conservative Bavarian faction would play a leading role. That prospect is as distasteful to Mr. Kohl as it is to the Free Democrats, whose return to the Bundestag is in large measure to an emblem "Stop Strauss" campaign and a promise to provide the "blend" ingredient of the coalition.

Yet having pledged themselves to Mr. Kohl after abandoning Mr. Schmidt, the Free Democrats have no place else to go. Neither, for that matter, does Mr. Strauss.

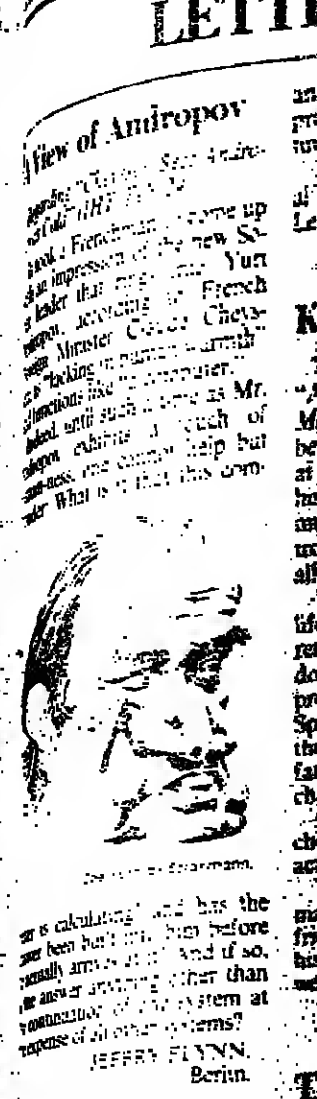
Personal ambitions will be as much at stake as fundamental policy differences in this showdown in the coalition talks this week.

There are other signs of trouble. Christian and Free Democrats are taking seemingly intransigent positions on whether to refund a tax surcharge being levied on high incomes this year. The Free Democrats campaigned on a pledge to refund the surcharge, which was enacted last December as a mandatory "loan" to the Treasury. The Christian Democrats — whose left and Catholic labor wing was the principal beneficiary of the elections — are against repayment. They argue that the revenue is needed to reduce the federal debt and deficits, and that their promise of a "social market economy" entails sharing burdens and tightening among rich and poor.

Within the Christian Democratic bloc the "social" and "market" wings may be on a collision course as the party gropes for solutions for a deteriorating economy and mounting unemployment and deficits.

So the Kohl-Genscher coalition is already troubled by precisely the issues that broke up the left-liberal Schmidt-Genscher coalition last fall.

International Herald Tribune.



German Tropism

Regarding the new German government, the impression is that the new coalition could be a change in direction, policy, the old left being replaced by the new right. The new coalition could be a change in direction, policy, the old left being replaced by the new right. The new coalition could be a change in direction, policy, the old left being replaced by the new right.

LETTERS

A View of Andropov

Regarding "Cherchez le Bonhomme" (IHT, Feb. 24):

It took a Frenchman to come up with an impression of the new Soviet leader that rings true. Yuri Andropov, according to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, is "lacking in human warmth and functions like a computer."

Indeed, until such a time as Mr. Andropov exhibits a touch of humaneness, one cannot help but wonder: What is it that this com-



Cherchez le Bonhomme

puter is calculating? And has the answer been built into him before he actually arrives at it? And if so, is the answer anything other than the continuation of one system at the expense of all other systems?

JEFFREY FLYNN, Berlin.

A German Tropism

Regarding the editorial "The German Election" (IHT, Feb. 24):

This comment gave the impression that you felt elections could not change foreign policy. Apparently you missed a difference between the United States, Britain and Germany on the one hand and the traditional German orientation is eastward, not westward.

The Weimar Republic inclined toward the Soviet Union despite the bloody regime of Lenin. Helmut Schmidt lost his position last year not due to a plot by enemies of his but due to the left wing of his own party, which would like to slip out of the NATO tent.

The first elections in the Federal Republic, in 1949, also had a strong East-West component. The Social Democrats saw the situation in analogy to 1919 and would not have accepted a link with the Western powers. Konrad Adenauer, who was fighting against traditional German policy, won with a tiny majority of just one seat. And so we have had Western orientation for 34 years now.

KARL RAWER, March-Haggen, West Germany.

A French Message

Regarding "France Swings to the Right" (IHT, March 7):

By voting for conservative candidates, the French sent a severe warning to their government. They wanted to tell President Francois Mitterrand that left-wing economic and military policies are failures. The West Germans seem to have understood that.

XAVIER E. SZTEINBERG, Paris.

Kissinger Banished

Regarding "Reagan's Fatal Flaw: His Appointments" (IHT, March 7) by James Reston:

When one views the mediocrity of the Reagan administration one understands why they do not want Henry Kissinger on the stage. (The

British treated Isaac Hore-Belisha, secretary of state for war, in the same fashion in 1940.)

Rather than be outshone, they wish Mr. Kissinger to accede.

STANLEY MEADOWS, Paris.

Israel Took Action

In response to "No Room for Doubt" (Letters, Feb. 18) from E.A.T. Altamir:

The only thing we have no doubt about, concerning the Israeli inquiry report after the Beirut massacre, is that the Israelis care more about Arab deaths than do Arabs themselves.

L. PEIN, London.

The Need to Know

Regarding "Keeping the Public Informed" (IHT, March 4):

It would seem that a security-ridden administration such as Mr. Reagan's might do well to include in its defense procurement budget sufficient funding for a comprehensive, philosophical reassessment of its attitudes toward the rights of Americans' national defense, their security, in its assurance of continued dialogue.

G.R. HASTINGS, Brussels.

Koestler's Choice

The New York Times editorial "A Second Dark Ages" (IHT, March 7), which draws a parallel between Arthur Koestler's suicide at age 77 and the early deaths of his contemporaries due to political murder, was of course, was paralyzing and morbid. The parallel is inaccurate.

The record of Arthur Koestler's life shows that he was not a man to resign himself passively to his doom, whether at the hands of oppressors in Germany, France, Spain or Russia. When faced with the final oppression of old age and fatal illness, Koestler acted in characteristic fashion.

One may disagree with his choice. It should be considered an act of ill-considered desperation.

Koestler, as the editorial notes, may indeed have "joined his early friends," but only after completing his life and work in a way that they were not permitted to enjoy.

MARION HUNT, Paris.

The Marcos Way

Regarding "Marcos Pledges End to Rebel Terror" (IHT, March 7):

Of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it is only in the Philippines that communist insurgency is on the rise. And the increasing strength of the New People's Army in Mindanao, where Moslem separatism continues to fester, threatens the stability of ASEAN.

Mr. Marcos has responded in the classic authoritarian manner. In what his controversial wife calls a "mission of love," the president has poured in more troops but done little by way of reform.

There is little indication, for example, that he has heeded what the Catholic bishops urge him to do in their 1982 Lenten pastoral letter: "Seek out, in all possible objectivity, the root causes of the social disturbances of our times, and apply genuine remedies to them, not mere promises and the palliative of empty propaganda."

One of the major root causes of current unrest is official abuse, including financial favors to the president's friends.

Mr. Marcos likes to disparage former presidents, a favorite target being the late President Ramon Maguinessy. But it was Mr. Maguinessy who, through his integrity, won the people and smashed the communist Hukbalahaps.

M. RANGSITVOTHIN, Bangkok.

Reprieve for Seals

Regarding the news report "Animal Seal Pop Hunt Off Canada Is Cancelled" (IHT, Feb. 25):

It was gratifying to read that the seal pop hunt, as you describe the annual massacre of the baby seals, has been postponed for a year. Hopefully it will be forever.

Continued protests against these killings will help prevent renewal of the carnage. One sure way to protect the seals, as well as other endangered species, is to make the hunt not only unfashionable but positively unpopular; the furriers would then feel the pinch in their pocketbooks and stop buying such controversial merchandise.

I have not seen a tiger-skin coat on a woman since a prominent fashion designer ran into trouble with animal lovers on the streets of London some years ago.

Brigitte Bardot, the French actress, deserves acclaim for her very helpful role in stopping the slaughter of the seals. I, for one, send my silent applause.

KITTY CLOSE, Madrid.

Miss Bardot must be proud of herself. Partly as a result of her meddling in the internal affairs of another country, she has succeeded in possibly depriving hundreds of people of their jobs not only in Canada but probably in France also. Both are countries in which unemployment is at its highest since the Depression of the 1930s.

It is quite possible that Canada will retaliate by denying fishing rights in its national waters to French fishermen and those of other EC countries. After all, they have been catching baby cod. And how about the millions of baby sheep, baby cows and baby pigs slaughtered every year in Europe just because their meat is more delicate than that of the adult animals? What is so special about baby seals, except their woolly eyes? Besides, seals are not an endangered species and the Canadian government imposes strict yearly quotas. I have to conclude that this baby seal business is nothing but a lot of sentimental trash.

G.R. HASTINGS, Brussels.



Cardinal Jaime L. Sin listens to a speech by Prime Minister Cesar Virata.

Marcos Is Urged to Grant an Amnesty

United Press International

MANILA — Church and opposition leaders urged President Ferdinand E. Marcos over the weekend to grant a general amnesty, hold free elections and restore press freedom, warning him that a revolution has already begun.

In separate meetings Saturday, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, and Salvador D. Laurel, an opposition leader, called on Mr. Marcos to demonstrate his desire for national reconciliation.

"The revolution is no longer just a threat," said Mr. Laurel, president of a coalition of 14 opposition parties. "It has begun."

Cardinal Sin said the government recently invited the church to participate in a series of government social and economic programs meant to benefit the population of Asia's only Catholic country.

"Can Holy Mother the Church enthusiastically enter into such a collaboration knowing all the while that in the jails and detention centers of the state some of her appointed and consecrated children are ignominiously denied their freedom?" Cardinal Sin said.

Human rights groups in the Philippines estimate that there are at least 200 political prisoners in the nation's jails and perhaps as many as 900. The government says there are no political prisoners.

FBI Queries Ex-Beret On POW Hunt in Laos

By Mark Gladstone and Richard E. Meyer

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — James G. (Bo) Griz, a former U.S. Special Forces officer, returned here and was met by FBI agents who questioned him at length about his forays into Laos to rescue Americans he believes have been held captive since the Vietnam War.

After more than three hours of questioning Saturday, Mr. Griz drove to his home in the Westchester section of Los Angeles, Richard T. Breitzing, special agent in charge of the FBI in Los Angeles, said.

"Mr. Griz is not under arrest. There is no federal charge pending against Mr. Griz at this time."

Mr. Griz, 44, and four members of his search team arrived at Los Angeles International Airport on a commercial flight from Tokyo. They were ordered Friday to leave Thailand after being fined about \$130 each and given one-year suspended jail sentences for possessing an illegal radio transmitter used in their missions across the Thai border into Laos.

Their return marked the end of Operation Lazarus, a series of three forays into Laos since November. Mr. Griz and the Americans on his team saw no prisoners, but Mr. Griz said that the missions produced evidence that at least 10 were still being held in the Laotian jungle.

In an interview on the first leg of his flight home, Mr. Griz said that a Lao anti-Communist resistance officer on his team penetrated a camp in central Laos, described prisoners of war in captivity and photographed the area. Mr. Griz said he sent the film home to his wife, Claudia.

She said Saturday that he had instructed her not to process the film until he returned, and that she has no idea what the pictures show.

In the interview, Mr. Griz said that the U.S. government provided him with intelligence on enemy troop movements during one of his forays into Laos, and that he had established access to a member of President Ronald Reagan's cabinet whom he could have asked for help if he had found an American prisoner of war.

He refused to identify the cabinet member, but said: "For something like that, you have to plug in high up, and I don't mean the Defense Intelligence Agency or the Joint Chiefs of Staff." He said an influential "liaison man" helped establish direct access to the cabinet member in case of an emergency. He would not identify the liaison.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, referring to the Griz missions, said: "The U.S. government was not involved in any way and neither supports nor condones such activity."

Mr. Griz said that the arrangements for U.S. government assistance were made before he and members of his team embarked on their forays. "I wasn't alone on it," Mr. Griz said. "I am not a vigilante."

Mr. Griz said that he was passed information via the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok about Communist Pathet Lao troop movements during an early raid inside Laos last November and December.

He said any large-scale investigation into his activities could embarrass the U.S. government.

110 Die in Bangladesh

United Press International

DHAKA, Bangladesh — The death toll in a three-week cholera outbreak in Protopur, a southern coastal district of Bangladesh, rose to 110 Saturday, doctors reported.

Soviet Delegate to UN Speaks at U.S. School

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In some years March brings presidential aspirants to New Hampshire for political campaigning involving speeches, news conferences and meetings over breakfast and other meals.

This month a ruddy, silver-haired, grandfatherly figure paid a 24-hour visit to New Hampshire into which he crowded a news conference, a speech and a conversation-packed dinner, breakfast and luncheon.

"Disarmament," he said, "is the key issue of our time."

Making this statement to a crowd of 1,300 at Dartmouth College was Oleg A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations.

He spoke March 3 at the invitation of Dartmouth as part of a series of programs dealing with nuclear disarmament. He is to be followed at the college, in Hanover, New Hampshire, by former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who has been invited to participate in an Ivy League conference on nuclear arms to be held there at the end of April.

Mr. Troyanovsky pictured the United States and the Soviet Union as approaching a "dangerous brink" and said "the fate of civilization" rested on achieving an arms control agreement.

"Without detente, without peaceful coexistence, there is no future for either of our countries," he said.

The Soviet delegate said those who demanded a freeze in nuclear weapons had "a good idea," one that "created the right atmosphere in the public."

But he complained, the nuclear-freeze movement has "had no material effect" on the Reagan administration. He referred repeatedly to two nuclear-freeze resolutions adopted in the last session of the United Nations General Assembly, with the Soviet Union voting in favor and the United States against.

The Reagan administration's position is that freezing nuclear arsenals at their current levels would perpetuate a Soviet superiority in nuclear arms.

Mr. Troyanovsky, who spoke in flawless English, received a sympathetic if somewhat cautious hearing on the campus. At the end of his speech there was sustained applause.

Most of the questions afterward dealt with nuclear issues, and the questions, the applause for the speaker and random interviews indicated that most of the people in the audience supported a nuclear freeze.

Asked why Russians did not criticize the nuclear policies of their government, Mr. Troyanovsky said, "There isn't much to criticize because the Soviet government favors a nuclear freeze."

There was only one question on Poland and Afghanistan, with the questioner asking why the United States should not be suspicious of the Soviet Union's intentions, given its actions in Warsaw and Kabul. Mr. Troyanovsky replied that the Soviet Union had no role in Poland and that its troops had been invited into Afghanistan.

Apparently alluding to U.S. sanctions, he said interference in Soviet internal affairs served only to obstruct serious negotiations on arms control.

"We don't have to be like each other, let alone like each other," he said. "But we have to respect each other as equals."

The Soviet delegate spoke in an auditorium where there were seats for 900. Four hundred others were seated in another hall and listened over a loudspeaker.



James G. (Bo) Griz

Nonaligned Nations' Declaration Seeks an End to Nuclear Buildup

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — The nonaligned nations have issued an appeal to the superpowers to abandon the search for dominance through nuclear proliferation and divert their resources to preventing a global economic collapse.

Delegates to the seventh non-aligned summit conference coupled their usual anti-imperialist rhetoric and condemnations of developed Western nations, particularly the United States, with practical proposals for creating a new order to solve imbalances between the rich and the poor, the strong and the weak.

In contrast to previous non-aligned declarations, the conference's draft communiqué, released Saturday, had only about a dozen explicit critical references to the United States, most of them dealing with the U.S. role in the Middle East.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, who chaired the summit meeting, said at a news conference, "We have tried not to be openly critical or use a strident type of voice." She said the nonaligned group has good relations with Washington.

U.S. diplomatic sources said the declaration demonstrated that moderate elements in the movement had had success in restoring "some balance" to the tone of the documents.

In a joint declaration, heads of state and government warned of a drift toward nuclear conflagration and called for an immediate international convention that would prohibit further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The material and human resources released by such a ban should be used to promote the economic well-being of the developing nations.

A consensus on the declaration was reached Saturday afternoon after the conference was held over an unscheduled sixth day and after a night of frenetic behind-the-scenes negotiating over a few issues.

The pro-Soviet stamp that Mr. Castro sought to put on the 1979 summit conference in Havana was conspicuously missing from this year's political declaration, and organized moderate forces succeeded in steering the delegates into adopting an economic declaration what some Western diplomats conceded was a sober, reasoned approach.

The delegates called for a conference within the United Nations to launch global negotiations early next year on a new international economic order and restructuring the world monetary system.

It urged a restructuring of the \$540 billion collective debt burden of the developing nations, substantial expansion of World Bank and International Monetary Fund lending programs, replenishment of the IMF trust fund by the sale of gold reserves, increased market access in developed countries for exports from developing countries and urgent increases in food assistance programs and energy development.

"Never before have the economic fortunes of the developed and developing nations been so closely linked together. Yet many of the rich nations of the world are turning in the midst of this common crisis to the catastrophic bilateralism of the 1920s and 1930s rather than to enlightened multilateralism," the conference declared.

The summit urged more economic cooperation among developing countries.

Disputes over how to deal with the Iran-Iraq war, for example, resulted in that conflict's being left out of the political declaration altogether. Mrs. Gandhi, who talked into the early morning hours with delegates from both nations, said in a compromise statement that she would continue consultations on a cessation of hostilities and the opening of peace negotiations.

The summit was also deadlocked on the question of whether the next summit should be held in Baghdad, as favored by a majority of members but strenuously opposed by the Iranian delegation. Baghdad had been selected as the site of the seventh conference, but it was moved to New Delhi as a result of the Gulf conflict. The issue was referred to a committee for a decision not later than 1985.

There were frequent references to unspecified "imperialist interference" in Central America, but in sections on Nicaragua and El Salvador the declaration merely called on the United States to adopt a "constructive position" in favor of peace.

On the question of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the delegates reiterated a call for a political settlement and the withdrawal of "foreign troops," without mentioning the Soviet Union by name.

The most bitter denunciations of U.S. foreign policy were reserved for the Middle East declarations, in which U.S. military and economic aid to Israel was blamed for encouraging Israel's "habitually aggressive and expansionist policies."

Soviet Fleet Has Base In Vietnam, U.S. Says

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — American naval officers say the Vietnamese port of Cam Ranh Bay has become a full-time naval operating base for the Soviet Pacific Fleet.

On a recent day, the officers said, 20 Soviet ships were in the bay, the largest number spotted since Soviet ships began calling there three years ago.

About half the vessels were said to be combatants, including the aircraft carrier Minsk, several cruisers and destroyers, and two submarines.

In addition, the officers said, Soviet reconnaissance planes at Cam Ranh patrol the South China Sea and the Indian Ocean. The planes, known in the West as Bears, have a range of 7,800 miles (12,552 kilometers) and use electronic sensors and acoustic devices to watch surface shipping and to search for submarines.

The Soviet Union has also built an electronic intelligence complex at Cam Ranh to monitor U.S. communications to Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Station in the Philippines and transmissions from there to the fleet and to the base at Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, the officers said.

Officers said they were puzzled by the stationing of a large floating dry dock in the river at Ho Chi Minh City, but said it could be easily moved to Cam Ranh Bay.

The United States spent \$156 million building up the base during the Vietnam War. The Soviet Union has invested little, relying on floating piers and repair tenders, the officers said. A hospital ship houses technicians, which is permitted in peacetime under the Geneva convention, they said.

With hostilities, the Cam Ranh base would allow Soviet warships to threaten the United States' lifeline to the Indian Ocean, the naval officers said. Supply ships and cargo planes from the West Coast go through Hawaii and Guam to the U.S. bases in the Philippines and from there to Diego Garcia.

If the United States were to send the Rapid Deployment Force, now called the Central Command, to defend the Gulf oilfields, that force's main supply line would follow the same route, with Cam Ranh Bay on its flank.

Robert Dugan, head of the Washington office of the National Association of Evangelicals, said he believed that about one-fourth of the evangelicals who had formed an opinion on the nuclear freeze would disagree with the president.

Those attending the meeting did take part in a two-hour debate on the subject of a nuclear freeze. But that discussion took place after the main business sessions of the four-day convention were completed, so that the 1,000 delegates were unable to act on specific proposals.

Leaders in Beijing Plant Trees And Play Politics on Arbor Day

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China's leaders turned out in force on Arbor Day to plant trees, and they wound up using the occasion to do a little politicking.

The nation's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, emphasized Saturday the need to continue China's present course as he helped plant pine trees on hills northwest of Beijing.

"Afforestation is a great cause that brings benefit to our future generations," Mr. Deng declared. "We must persist in it 20 years, 100 years, 1,000 years, and never stop it."

Mr. Deng was alluding to his reforms of the last four years, not just to reforestation. His comments were the leading item on evening news programs because of their broader implications.

The Arbor Day ceremony has acquired considerable political symbolism during the last four years. High-ranking leaders must appear if they do not want to be counted out of the next six months can be forecast on the basis of Arbor Day statements.

For political observers, the most significant scene was Yang Shangkun, the executive vice chairman of the party's Military Affairs Commission under Mr. Deng, posing for a picture with Yang Dezhi, chief of staff of the People's Liberation Army, Yu Qiang, the army's political commissar, and Wei Guoqing, who was ousted as political commissar in September.

The photo session, a frequent political ploy here, was meant to convey an impression of comradeship and unity, although there have been serious divisions within the armed forces over Mr. Deng's policies, and Mr. Yang was installed to press the military's modernization.

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Champagne et Revue
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EUROBONDS

By Carl Gewirtz

Bankers Say New Dollar Issues Not the Sort to Thrill Investors

PARIS — New dollar issues continue to be launched on the Eurobond market, but, like most recent offerings, they remain largely unsold. The simple reason, bankers admit, is that the terms are just not pitched to entice investors.

Underwriters can afford to ignore investors' indifference because short-term interest rates — the modern market's cost of money to finance holding bonds in inventory — are less than 9% percent. By warehousing the bonds, which carry coupons of up to 11 1/2 percent, the underwriters can earn a comfortable profit.

But there is a limit to how long underwriters can go on building inventories in anticipation that long-term rates will drop and enable them to unload their holdings at a handsome profit on a public suddenly hungry for bonds bearing coupons of 10 percent or more.

Further, there is some question about whether long-term rates will indeed drop. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker told Congress last week that the growth in the U.S. money supply "has been higher than I think is compatible with falling inflation."

Financial markets, which had been convinced that the Fed had at least temporarily abandoned its concern about money supply growth for a policy aimed at stimulating economic growth through lower interest rates, were jarred to hear that Mr. Volcker had not totally given up watching the expansion of the various measures of money supply.

After the markets closed Friday, the Fed reported that the widest measure of the money supply, M-1, rose only \$100 million in the week that ended March 2. While lower than many analysts had been forecasting, the figure translates into an annual growth rate that still far exceeds the Fed's upper limit for M-1 of 6 percent.

The broader M-2 measure jumped \$39.6 billion in February, a rise of more than 23 percent compared to the Fed's target growth of 7 to 10 percent. The broadest measure, M-3, rose \$26.5 billion in February, also well over the Fed's target of 6 1/2 to 9 percent.

Analysts are divided on how to interpret Mr. Volcker's remarks. Some believe that they were intended to still his monetarist critics and that the Fed will tolerate overshooting until there is solid evidence that the economy is recovering. But others fear that Mr. Volcker was signaling the markets not to expect any immediate further decline in interest rates.

If rates do not fall, the anticipated rush to buy bonds may not develop and underwriters could be left holding a disturbingly high supply of inventory.

Eurobond Yields

For Week Ended March 9	Yield
100% short-term U.S.	12.04%
100% long-term U.S.	12.50%
100% medium-term U.S.	12.15%
100% short-term U.K.	12.44%
100% medium-term U.K.	12.52%
100% long-term U.K.	12.52%
100% short-term FR.	10.24%
100% medium-term FR.	11.28%
100% long-term FR.	11.28%

Market Turnover

For Week Ended March 11	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar
Cash	8,258.30	7,246.30	1,012.00
Europe	1,668.00	1,668.00	0.00

Hyster Workers Make Hard Choice

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

IRVINE, Scotland — Some workers suspected from William Kilkenny's first words — "The Hyster Company wishes sincerely to find a way to stay and expand in Scotland" — that they were about to receive a take-it-or-leave-it proposal from the chairman of the forklift manufacturer, which is based in Portland, Oregon.

The suspicion was quickly confirmed. In return for wage cuts and reductions in fringe benefits that would slice 13 percent off Hyster's labor costs in this small Ayrshire city southwest of Glasgow, it was prepared to make advantage of an estimated \$20 million in government subsidies and invest \$60 million in a five-year modernization and expansion program that might add 1,000 jobs.

No agreement, and the 500 employees would soon be sweating the unemployment roles in a region where one out of three men is already jobless, the highest rate in Scotland. Employees had 36 hours to decide on the proposal, which was made Feb. 14.

"We felt it was blackmail," said Brian Gibbon, secretary of the elected committee that represents the workforce in dealings with management at the nonunionized plant. As the committee calculated it, the "survival package" would reduce compensation 18 percent, including forgone benefits. "That first day, people were talking about refusing it to the man," Mr. Gibbon said.

By the next evening, however, the proposal had been almost unanimously accepted. Mr. Kilkenny, having settled on Irvine as the site to consolidate Hyster's European production, then departed for Europe to announce the sale of the company's components plant in Belgium to executives there and plans to shift most of the production at Hyster's Nijmegen plant in the Netherlands to Irvine.

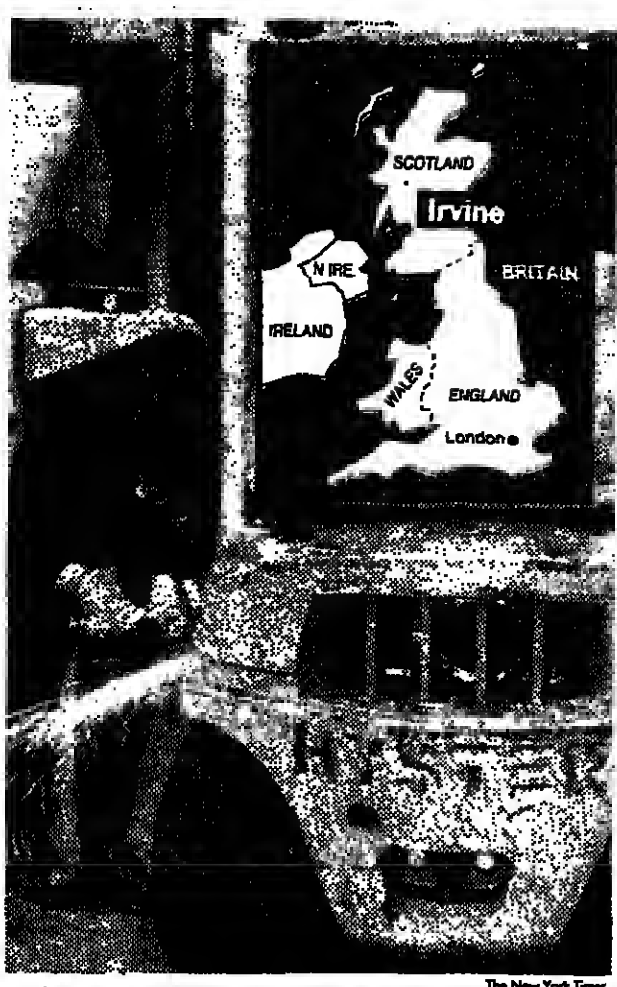
The Scottish Industry Department, which had campaigned heavily for the Hyster investment, portrayed the deal as a great victory in the competition with other European sites to which Hyster might have moved. However, workers and executives alike here take a much more subdued view.

"As far as we are concerned, the 1,000 new jobs will never happen," said George Campbell, head of the workers' committee, echoing the view of competitors in Irvine that such projections are based on overly optimistic assessments of the forklift market over the next five years. Noting that the deal had drawn concern that other employers might try to use it as a wedge to drive down wages elsewhere, he added, "We were in a no-win situation."

The Irvine Times, the local weekly newspaper, published an article headlined "What Price Jobs?"

But Hyster sees it differently. "We have faced reality and done something about it in time to retain a base from which to grow," said Roy Cameron, director of personnel.

Noting that such multinational companies as Massey-Ferguson, a Canadian farm-equipment producer; SKF, a Swedish bearing



A worker at Hyster's Irvine plant welds a forklift.

maker, and L.C.I. and Monsanto, synthetic-fiber producers, had all closed plants in the area in recent years, he added, "I am quite sure that workers at these plants would have preferred to do what we did."

The forces that contributed to the wage squeeze are similar to those that have beset industry after industry in Europe and North America, starting with a persistent recession that sapped demand for capital equipment and rising competition from efficient Japanese producers with lower labor costs. The Japanese have stimulated a move toward forklifts using automotive engines and accessories.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

OPEC's Ministers Seem Confident of Accord for Today

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — OPEC oil ministers appeared Sunday night to be confident of reaching an agreement on oil pricing and production sharing Monday.

"I have the impression we are near an agreement which we can finalize tomorrow," said Nguema, secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said at a news conference.

Earlier in the day, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister, said an agreement was likely to be reached Monday afternoon, but some ministers, including Sheikh Yamani, have been saying from the start that agreement was only a day or so away.

Sheikh Yamani confirmed that the exporter group had tentatively agreed to reduce its benchmark price, around which other official prices are aligned, by \$5 to \$29 a barrel. That plan hinges, however, on whether the 13 ministers can agree on production quotas for each member.

The OPEC meeting, called in the hope of halting or at least slowing the decline of oil prices, completed its sixth day Sunday at the Inter-Continental Hotel.

Early in the day, conference sources said that demands by Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates were delaying completion of an agreement on output quotas.

Venezuela, whose diplomacy helped draw OPEC's factions together for the talks in London, was believed to be demanding a quota of about 1.8 million barrels a day while other members said Venezuela should be limited to 1.6 million.

In February, Venezuelan officials said, the country produced about 1.9 million barrels a day.

The United Arab Emirates was holding out for a quota of about 1.4 million, up from the 1.1 million to 1.2 million it has been offered by other members, sources said.

Venezuela's minister, Humberto Calderero Bert, warned Saturday that oil prices could plunge to around \$20 a barrel if OPEC did not reach an agreement. Earlier last week he said prices could slump to \$25.

Some oil traders, meanwhile, asserted that even if OPEC limited its overall production this year to about 17.5 million barrels a day — down from a peak of 31 million in

1979 — it would not be low enough to support a \$29 benchmark.

In any case, OPEC never has managed to enforce production limits on its members. A quota system adopted last March disintegrated after a few months.

Nonetheless, the ministers seemed determined to reach some sort of agreement in London, after having failed to agree at three previous meetings in the past nine months.

But few seemed as confident as Qatar's minister, Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Khalifa al-Thani, who told reporters Saturday night, "We will reach an agreement that will please everybody."

EC Discusses Subsidies on Farms Today

Reuters

BRUSSELS — European Community foreign ministers meet Monday to review the latest developments in the transatlantic dispute over farm subsidies and are likely to come out in favor of high-level talks to ease the tensions.

Diplomats said the president of the European Commission, Gaston Thorn, would report to the ministers on his contacts with George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state.

Mr. Thorn has been pressing for talks with Washington at ministerial level, possibly before the end of this week, to prevent the dispute flaring into a trade war.

The diplomats said Mr. Shultz had responded positively to the idea of talks, but was anxious to ensure that any meeting was adequately prepared for. Although tentative dates have been discussed, no public announcement of a meeting has been made.

The foreign ministers, who last month sent a joint letter warning Mr. Shultz of the wider political and economic dangers of a farm-subsidy war, were likely to add their weight to calls for fresh talks, the diplomats said.

In their two days of talks here, the foreign ministers also will be trying to settle an internal dispute over Britain's budget payments.

Banks Get Tough on Sovereign Loans

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Any illusions that may have existed about the syndicated loan market's swift recovery from the trauma of the massive reschedulings of sovereign loans were shattered last week.

In a rare show of getting tough, banks failed to respond to Portugal's proposed terms for a \$400-million loan. The government offered to pay 1/2 point over the London interbank offered rate or 30 basis points (100 equals one percentage point) over the prime rate.

No bank could be found that would say it had responded positively to the request. Bankers claiming to be close to the government now say they will have to get together and make a counterproposal with more realistic terms.

Portugal's request that banks commit \$40 million each "went over like a lead balloon," said the loan officer of one institution invited to participate. "No one is prepared to support that level of underwriting at those terms. The Libor spread is too low, and with little likelihood of a sell-down, the underwriting commitment is too large."

The Far East, which until now has remained largely a favored lending area, is also feeling the heat. The \$500-million loan for the Korean Exchange Bank, for which underwriters have been sought since the end of January, came to market last week with only \$425 million underwritten by 17 lead managers.

It is rare to see a deal move into syndication without a firm commitment for the full amount from the lead managers. Bankers expect to pick up the remaining amount from institutions willing to take smaller shares than the \$25 million commitment sought from lead managers.

Nevertheless, it does indicate that South Korea, which had resisted the tighter terms banks had sought for this loan, will have to be paying even more if it wants to attract lenders. The margin on this loan is set at 1/2 point over Libor or 20 basis points over the prime rate.

The only positive news last week came from Greece, which put together a syndicate of 10 banks to underwrite a loan of \$500 million. This was for seven years, rather than the eight Greece had set as its upper target. But the margin was at 1/2 point over Libor as the Greeks had insisted upon and contained no element over the prime rate.

In return, Greece did have to offer a slightly higher management fee — 1/2 percent — than it did last year, when it paid 1/4 percent.

Belgium, which is expected to tap the market for a jumbo loan at some point, arranged a private placement of \$100 million for five years. The loan is structured like a floating-rate note, with interest set

at a quarter-point over the six-month Libor rate. However, a front-end fee of about 1 percent substantially raises the return to lenders.

The market was surprised that Belgium would bother to tap the market for \$100 million when its needs are so much greater. But apparently the loan is being used to satisfy a particular requirement and is part of a more complex transaction, which joint lead managers Morgan Guaranty Trust and Long Term Credit Bank refused to detail.

Using the floating-rate note form had a hidden advantage: Half the total was taken by the Japanese. In syndicated loans, the Japanese are limited to a maximum of 30 percent. Because Japanese banks are obliged to fund their participations in loan syndicates by issuing certificates of deposit and

schedule their debt, but bankers quickly point out that those countries did not receive any new money.

A major sticking point is the bankers' insistence that the refinancing be guaranteed jointly by the central bank and the central government. However, the loans being refinanced were taken out by banks in the individual Yugoslav republics. This raises constitutional problems because the central government is not authorized to borrow abroad, and delicate political

problems are likely to arise.

Australia's State Energy Commission will be tapping the market for the equivalent of 600 million Australian dollars. The loan, which will total about \$340 million, will run for 15 years with interest set at half a point over Libor for the first seven years, rising to 3/4 point over Libor for the final three years.

SYNDICATED LOANS

floating-rate notes through the money market, the Japanese can make more profit on an FRN than on a syndicated loan.

Indonesia's \$1-billion jumbo will be signed this week, and bankers are pleased with the outcome. About \$252 million was raised in general syndication and the 27 lead managers are left with commitments of only \$32 million and second-tier managers with only \$26 million.

The rumored syndicated loan for Ireland did not appear last week and bankers in Dublin insist that the government is no rush to award a mandate.

Yugoslavia met with bankers last week and was told that they are prepared to refinance \$1.4 billion of loans falling due this year and provide \$600 million of new money pending an audit by the International Monetary Fund of the exact amount of loans falling due this year and an estimate of the new money needed.

The terms are stiff — 1 1/2 points over Libor or 1 1/4 points over the prime rate, a front-end fee of 1 1/2 percent and a commitment fee

Belgium Discloses Austerity Program

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The Belgian government has decided on tax rises and spending cuts totaling 100 billion francs in each of the next two years.

Speaking in a television debate, Mr. Martens said that there also would have to be tax rises and spending cuts totaling 100 billion francs in each of the next two years.

U.S. Company Seeking To Challenge Intelsat

By Michael Schrage

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Hoping to tap into the lucrative international telecommunications market, a new Washington-based company has requested Federal Communications Commission permission to launch two trans-Atlantic satellites to serve private customers in the United States and Europe.

The system proposed Friday by Orion Satellite Corp. would enable banks, television broadcasters and multinational corporations to buy satellite capacity to create international communications networks. The companies would set up earth stations and use Orion's satellites in their pipeline.

The plan could place Orion in direct competition with the International Telecommunications and Satellite Organization, a consortium of 108 countries that operates a global satellite network. Intelsat serves two-thirds of the world's telephone and computer-data traffic and virtually all international TV broadcasts. As a common carrier, it is open to all users.

Thomas E. McKnight, Orion's founder and president, said, however, "We will complement the Intelsat service." Intelsat is intended primarily for the transmission of video and computer-data traffic rather than telephone calls, he said, and "we don't see where Intelsat can cope with the increased demand in video traffic."

If it gets FCC approval, Orion hopes to have its satellites launched by 1987. They are already being sold to potential customers like pieces of prime real estate in space. "We're treating the transponders like condominiums," Mr. McKnight said. He said Orion had letters of intent from several Fortune 500 companies.

Mr. McKnight, a lawyer who used to work with the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy, estimated that the system would cost \$230 million. The company has filed a launch application with the U.S. space agency.

"What is being undertaken on the international level is the equivalent of what is being done domestically," said Gustave M. Hauser, formerly head of Warner Bros. Cable and now an Orion director, referring to the spread of private satellite communications systems in the United States. He said the willingness of European countries to begin deregulating telecommunications made the kind of service Orion hopes to offer both politically and commercially feasible.

Mr. McKnight said Orion was negotiating for access with several European government telecommunications agencies and was close to a deal with Mercury Inc., a British company offering low-cost long-distance telephone service.

The real obstacle to Orion appears to be regulatory rather than technical. "Orion is presenting an interesting proposal, and we will look at it with the overview of its consistency with the Intelsat agreement," said William Demery, assistant chief of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau.

The FCC's common carrier division is responsible for regulating the telephone system. It has been reluctant to allow private companies to compete with the public telephone system.

Intelsat is a common carrier, which means it must serve all users. It is not a private company, and it is not subject to the same regulations as the telephone system.

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CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 11, including bank service charges.

Currency	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	FL.	DM.	Y.	S.	Sc.	Sw.
100 U.S.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
100 U.K.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
100 FR.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
100 FL.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
100 DM.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
100 Y.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
100 S.	2.465	1.978	1.972	3.77	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785	1.785
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Peterson: Flavel, Brazil, Grahamam, 63 laps
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seconds; average speed 175.53 kmh.
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Cecilia Louffe, France, Williams, 63.
Gerrit Tambor, France, Ferrari, 63.
Marc Surer, Switzerland, Arrows, 62.
Alan Prost, France, Renault, 62.
Gilles Villeneuve, British, Tyrrell, 62.
Bernie Ecclestone, British, Tyrrell, 62.
Sergei Uroz, Arrows, 62.
Armin Arnous, France, Ferrari, 62.

A Double at Hurdles

third with 29 from the total of
final events.

the women's team competi-
n, Nebraska amassed 47 points
13 finals. Tennessee was second
44 and Stanford third with 28.
Tennessee's women's mile relay
m of Shari'eva Barksdale, Joetta
Cathy Ratray and Delisa
Florton Floyd registered an world
record best of 3:57.08. The pre-
record was 3:40.46.

Carol Lewis, the younger sister
long jump-sprinter Carl Lew-
broke her American record in
women's 60m jump with an ef-
of 21 feet, 6½ inches.

The University of Arizona's Meg
chie, from Scotland, erased the
legiate record in the women's
it put with a toss of 56-11¼,
kakong the mark of 55-11½ set
year by Marita Walton of
aryland.

the women's college record was
broken in the women's two-mile relay,
Villanova's quartet of John
Gessie, John Keyworth, Mike
England and Marcus O'Sullivan
edged 7:21.90. The Wildcats had
the mark of 7:22.6 last year.

More Sports On Page 13

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The Associated Press

PONTIAC, Michigan — Willie Gault of the University of Tennessee won the first sprint-hurdles doubles in the 19-year history of the NCAA indoor track and field championships here Saturday.

Gault registered his victories in the 60-yard and 60-yard-high hurdles about 20 minutes apart. The hurdles was easy: the sprint was controversial.

Gault, also a standout collegiate football kick-returner and wide receiver, took the hurdles in 6.98 seconds, with Milan Stewart of Southern California a distant second in 7.12.

The sprint was far closer. But after long deliberations by the judges, Gault was declared the winner in a five-man blanket finish in which only three-hundredths of a second separated the first five places.

Gault and Calvin Smith of Alabama were timed in 6.18. They were followed by Mark McNeil of Houston in 6.19. Bruce Davis of Baylor in 6.20 and Darwin Cook of Southern Cal in 6.21.

Southern Methodist, buoyed by victories by shot putter Michael Carter and weight thrower Robert Weir, won the championship with 43 points. Villanova finished second with 37 points and Arkansas

was third with 29 from the 15 final events.

In the women's team competition, Nebraska amassed 47 points in 13 finals. Tennessee was second with 44 and Stanford third with 28.

Tennessee's women's mile relay team of Shariefia Barksdale, JoAnn Clark, Cathy Ratray and Delia Walton Floyd registered an outdoor best of 3:37.08. The previous record was 3:40.46.

Carol Lewis, the younger sister of long jump-sprint star Carl Lewis, broke her American record in the women's long jump with an effort of 21 feet, 6½ inches.

The University of Arizona's Mel Ritchie, from Scotland, erased the collegiate record in the women's shot put with a toss of 56-11½, breaking the mark of 55-11½ set last year by Maria Walton of Maryland.

Another collegiate record was broken in the men's two-mile relay as Villanova's quartet of John Borgese, John Keyworth, Mike England and Articus Sullivan clocked 7:21.90. The Wildcats had set the mark of 7:22.6 last year.

More Sports
On Page 13

United Press International

TEMPE, Arizona — Jim Asmus kicked a 33-yard field goal with one second to play Saturday night to give the Arizona Wranglers a 30-29 United States Football League victory over the Chicago Blitz. Arizona outscored Chicago, 18-6, in the fourth quarter.

Meanwhile, in Tampa, Florida, John Reeves passed six yards to wide receiver Eric Truivillion for one touchdown and running back Greg Boone went seven yards for another to place the Tampa Bay Bandits to a 19-7 victory over the Michigan Panthers.

Tampa Bay has won both its first two games in the fledgling league, while Michigan, Arizona and Chicago have lost all three.

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